FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with a Japanese television correspondent broadcast by the Tokyo Broadcasting System on 1 December, an aide to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said the custody of the U.S. hostages has "certainly been transferred to the government" and "is completely in the hands of the government." The aide added that the students who occupied the U.S. Embassy "can no longer intervene in the hostage issue." Commenting on negotiations for their release, the presidential aide said Iran has no intention of agreeing to direct negotiations with the United States "until problems are completely resolved."

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani called "a lie" a report from Beirut that Iran is trying to make arrangements so that the United States can agree to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages. In a 29 November press conference reported by Tehran radio, Rafsanjani reiterated the oft-stated position that the Majlis stated its conditions for the hostages' release and it is now up to the United States to accept the terms. The Iranian Government, he said, "must implement the Majlis decrees" and "there is nothing else we can do about the hostages." In response to questions about the reported transfer of custody of the hostages from the students to the government, Rafsanjani denied any knowledge of the matter or of their present location.

In an interview with a Budapest television correspondent, Rafsanjani said he is "convinced" the United States will have to accept the Majlis conditions because "it simply has no alternative." As to when and how the hostages would be released, the Majlis speaker asserted: "It is certain" the hostages will be freed, "not all at once but in stages" and "perhaps at the beginning of next year." He added that the inauguration of President-elect Ronald Reagan will have "nothing to do" with the hostages' release.

Minister of State Behzad Nabavi, in a similar interview with the same Budapest television correspondent, said that, should the differences between the U.S. reply and the Majlis conditions "remain too great," then the matter would once again be brought before the Majlis to decide. If the American response is again "negative," he continued, the hostages "will be put before the courts." "We cannot negotiate and bargain," the minister noted, because this is a matter for the Majlis to decide.

At a press conference in Paris reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, an Iranian delegation currently touring major European capitals to explain Iran's position in the Gulf war asserted Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages are "reasonable" and stressed Iran does not intend to compromise on the conditions. In a report by Tehran radio after its meeting in London with British Foreign Office officials, the delegation expressed "its surprise and concern over sensitivity" noted by European governments toward the hostages while at the same time appearing "indifferent" toward Iraqi "crimes" against Iran in the Gulf war.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Bomb Blasts, Demonstration--AFP reported that a bomb destroyed part of a building at Elmieh-Hotatieh theological college in Qom and injured two people on 29 November. In another report, the news agency said a car bomb exploded in front of the Foreign Ministry building on 30 November causing minor damage. The news agency, citing the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, also reported that a demonstration was held in Mashhad against religious fundamentalists and in support of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The demonstrators reportedly criticized leading Iranian clerics and the local provincial governor.

Accusations Against Khalkhali--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali has been accused of torture and initiating a "climate of terror" in his operation of Tehran's prisons. The accusations, published by ISLAMIC REVOLUTION and reported by AFP, include charges of physical mistreatment and prolonged detention without formal charges. The news agency said Khalkhali threatened to resign over the charges while at the same time he defended his practice of physical punishment, saying "whippings exist in Islam ... and that is not called torture." A prison management council, AFP reported, supported the ayatollah's handling of prisoners, including drug addicts, and affirmed "violence must be used" to get the addicts to quit their habits. Earlier, on 19 November, President Bani-Sadr started the controversy over the treatment of prisoners in a speech to a Tehran rally when he called for a commission to investigate the prisons and allegations of torture.

Tudeh Leader Interview--In an interview with a Budapest television correspondent in Tehran, Tudeh Party Secretary General Nureddin Kianuri said a sharp class struggle is underway in Iran between those who support the government-approved agrarian reforms, which included Khomeyni-backed religious groups, and those who oppose the reforms, who include such liberal bourgeoisie and landed gentry as Mehdi Bazargan, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Ibrahim Yazdi and others. Kianuri told the interview Tudeh supports the clergy, the "religious fighters" who follow Khomeyni's line and radical anti-American policies. He said these people are making efforts to prevent any agreement between Iran and the United States and prevent the return of Americans to Iran.

The Tudeh Party leader said that there are differing lines in the Islamic movement and that the Tudeh supports the Khomeyni line, which is characterized by "a very progressive foreign policy and social views." Asked if this Khomeyni line, which previously expressed its opposition to communism, would threaten Tudeh, Kianuri noted that the Iranian revolution "has not yet had its final say" and it could "follow a different line" and take a "positive direction." Referring to the role of the Soviet Union in the conflict, he asserted "we know definitely" that the Soviet Union is not delivering arms to Iraq and that Iran "is convinced of this."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Rafsanjani Warning--Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani warned other countries against providing arms for Iraq in a press conference in Tehran on 29 November reported by AFP. Rafsanjani said the Soviet Union does not seem "disposed to aid Iraq," but he accused France and the YAR of supplying arms. Asked if Iran has made any "military arrangements" with any of the four countries (Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Syria) he visited, the Majlis speaker said no arrangements have been made because at present Iran can continue the war alone. However, he added, if the war "develops in a different fashion, they should be ready to make such offers." As to the earlier reported Iranian air attacks on Kuwaiti territory on 12 and 16 November, Rafsanjani stressed that the incidents were not intended as a warning to Kuwait and that Iran's policy toward the Gulf states is one of "noninterference" and "respect for their legitimacy and their rights."

Delegation Charge--At a 28 November press conference in Paris, reported by AFP, an Iranian delegation currently touring major European capitals to explain Iran's position in the Gulf war charged that French arms shipments to Iraq "could lead to a deterioration of relations" between France and Iran. The news agency said the delegation met with the French foreign minister and discussed the intended delivery of 60 Mirage F-1 fighters to Iraq.

Khamene'i Interview--Surpeme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i called France's pledge to supply Iraq with Mirage fighters "a hostile stand" and said such attitudes strengthened Iran's intention not to rely on "imperialist countries." In a wide-ranging interview with Tehran radio's Arabic service, Khamene'i characterized the Soviet Union's hesitancy in supplying arms to Iraq as "a good thing," but he said this matter "is too deep and farreaching" to be considered as Soviet support for Iran. Asked about "strategic coordination" among Iran, Syria, Libya and Algeria, he said Iran is "fully prepared to cooperate politically and economically" on the basis of its foreign policy and admitted such cooperation among "progressive Muslim" countries has been neglected in the revolution's first year. Khamene'i said the proposed Gulf security pact should be called "the pact

of foreign powers' ambitions in the Persian Gulf" and added that any "political or military" move that threatens "the basic interests" of Iran will prompt Iranian countermeasures.

Bani-Sadr War Progress--In an interview with a PARS correspondent, reported by Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr discussed his most recent tour of the major battle fronts and the emerging "aggressive spirit" of the frontline troops. He said those at the front have overcome their impatience and now realized there are "problems inherent in wars" which must be solved to achieve victory. Bani-Sadr added that Iran "must take the initiative" in fighting or else the war will drag on for years. As to coordination among the various forces at the fronts, the president said those in the armed forces recognize the need for order and discipline but that there are others at the front who, "for other purposes" and "for their own objectives," want to use the war for "future opportunistic activities" and "are incapable of discipline." He asserted the loss of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) was "partly due" to the presence of such undisciplined people. Bani-Sadr chided those in the rear areas who second-guess those at the front and spend their time "discovering traitors" and doing other similar things which he characterized as "useless" and "weakening morale."

Cuban Envoy--According to Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr met on 30 November with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to discuss the Gulf war and Iran's position toward Iraq.

PLO Death--The PLO office in Tehran, in a statement carried by Abadan NIOC radio's Arabic service, expressed its condolences over the death of a "struggler" who was killed in the fighting around Gilan-e Charb. The PLO statement hailed the "struggler" from the "ranks of the Palestinian revolution" who had previously spent "4 years" fighting against Israel. In earlier reports, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had strongly denied Palestinians were fighting alongside Iranian forces against Iraq.

Military Situation--Three Iranian Armed Forces communiques carried by Tehran radio claimed a major naval victory in the Persian Gulf. According to the communiques, an Iranian naval force with strong air support attacked and seized the Iraqi oil terminal of Al-Bakr on 27 and 28 November, sinking 10 Iraqi gunboats and downing 3 Iraqi MiG's. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the masses, vehemently denied the Iranian claims, calling them "lies" and "false allegations" issued by a "regime of ignorants" whose "fictitious victories" exist only "in its sick mind." The Iraqi communique said Iraq sank an Iranian frigate attempting to penetrate Al-Bakr. An INA political commentator also rejected the Iranian claims as distortions and lies.

On other fronts, Tehran radio reported heavy fighting around Dehlilabad, Rijab and Sumar with continued Iraqi shelling of Abadan and Ahvaz. In another report, the radio said Iranian Cobra helicopters drove Iraqi troops away from Konjanken Dam.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Reactions to Arab Summit--In reply to allegations by Jordan's King Husayn that the PLO cannot make its own decisions and was subjected to pressures that prevented it from attending the Amman summit conference, Damascus radio on 29 November reported a statement by PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in which he said the PLO's abstention from the summit conference was "necessary." In an interview on the same day with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, reported by KUNA, 'Arafat said Husayn's insistence on holding the summit despite a PLO appeal for a 15-day postponement caused "a further split in the Arab world."

In a 29 November statement, reported by Beirut radio, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said the Amman summit resolutions should not cause the rift between Arab countries to widen but should lead to "closing the gaps." Butrus added that conference resolutions concerning Lebanon have nothing new and the important thing is that "words be translated into deeds."

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--According to Damsacus radio, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN said the current crisis in Syrian-Jordanian relations is the result not of any change in Syria's position but of a change in the "stand and policy" of the Jordanian regime, which has "split Arab ranks and harmed the basic defense cooperation which once existed between Syria and Jordan." TISHRIN claimed Jordan supported a "criminal plot against Syria," for which its territory was used as a "base and passageway." An unattributed Damascus radio

commentary on 30 November also alleged that the Jordanian regime cooperated with Iraq in instigating, financing, training and arming "criminal Muslim Brotherhood gangs" in order to "sabotage" Syria's internal front. Both TISHRIN and the radio commentary critically noted a recent U.S. declaration of support for Jordan and assailed King Husayn's stand on the PLO and the future of the West Bank. Damascus radio claimed that the Jordanian Government is taking the stand of "overt and verbal concern for the Palestinian role and the practical steps to obliterate and annul it exactly as As-Sadat did." Another radio commentary criticized plans by King Husayn to "substitute" himself for the PLO and to propose a confederation between the West Bank and Jordan in alignment with a new "imperialist-Zionist move in the same direction." Damascus radio also described Jordanian military preparations as a "provocative escalation."

PETRA-JNA reported that at a 30 November meeting the Jordanian Cabinet expressed satisfaction with the measures taken "to confront the Syrian escalation." According to Amman television, King Husayn made an inspection tour on the same day of military units "deployed in confrontation of the Syria concentrations on Jordan's northern border." The television also noted that--although the call for reservists and general mobilization has not been officially announced--volunteers have "hastened to mobilization centers" throughout the kingdom to join their units. In a 30 November commentary on Syria's military buildup on the Jordanian border, Amman radio said Jordan is convinced that Jordan and Syria must "remain in one trench in the face of Zionist aggression" and went on to describe Syria's behavior as contrary to the "national cause" and "completely unrelated to the pan-Arab concepts." The radio said Jordan will never allow any side to "stab us in the back," and it would never interfere in the internal affairs of other Arab states or allow anyone to use Jordan as a "base or starting point for interference in any Arab state's internal affairs."

Following a 30 November report by the Jerusalem POST that Syrian Government officials had said Syria's national security might require military action inside Jordan to close training camps and infiltration routes allegedly used by the Muslim Brotherhood, Amman radio on 1 December cited the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR as saying such camps exist only "in the minds" of the Syrian rulers who are using the issue as an excuse. The radio also reported that the newspaper AL-AKHBAR said Jordan still hopes that Syria's rulers "will revise their stand and return to reason."

INA reported strong criticisms of Syria in various issues of the Baghdad newspaper AT-THAWRAH. In a commentary on 30 November, the Iraqi newspaper denounced the "campaign of hysterical threats" waged by Hafiz al-Asad's regime against Jordan and said Syria is massing military forces on the borders of Jordan and Iraq and deserting the frontline on the Golan.

Reports by AFP and Jerusalem radio on 1 December indicated that Syria has doubled its forces along the Jordanian border during the last day. AFP, citing official sources in Damascus, reported three Syrian infantry divisions totaling 21,000-24,000 men backed by 1,100 tanks are massed on the border with Jordan. Jerusalem radio gave similar estimates of Syrian strength based on reports by Radio Monte Carlo, whose correspondent Jerusalem radio described as "close to the ruling elite in Damascus."

Although Jerusalem television cited Radio Monte Carlo as reporting that Syrian officials have declared that there is no hope of preventing a war between Syria and Jordan and that the beginning of clashes is only a question of time, an article in the Jerusalem POST by military correspondent Hersh Goodman on 30 November said that Israeli analysts still consider that war between the two countries is "not inevitable." Despite a report by Jerusalem radio that Syria has imposed restrictions on flights through its airspace, monitored Syrian media have not reported air traffic restrictions.

Following a 30 November report by SPA that the Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and National Guard Commander Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud left for Syria, Damascus radio reported the Saudi envoy was received by President Hafiz al-Asad on the same day and conveyed a message from Saudi Arabia's King Khalid. The radio said in another report that the Saudi prince met PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. SPA also reported that in a speech following the inauguration of a hospital in Zahran, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd said inter-Arab problems like the present dispute between Syria and Jordan can only benefit Israel.

Lebanon

In a wake of a 28 November report by Beirut radio that Israeli forces were conducting large-scale maneuvers in Al-Khiyam, AFP reported on 30 November that Israel reinforced its military presence along its northern border with Lebanon, moving motorized units into the area. At a 29 November anniversary gathering of Palestinian students--presumably in Lebanon--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat warned that "grave events" and "serious trouble" would occur shortly, according to Voice of Palestine Radio. The PLO leader added: "We are expecting a strike against the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Syrian forces stationed here."

Gulf Security

KUNA reported on 26 November that during a visit to Kuwait Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that individual security agreements among Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE and Oman will be shortly finalized. The minister declared in a statement, reported by the Dubai newspaper AL-BAYAN on the same day, that he conveyed a message from the Saudi king to Kuwait's amir stressing the security of any regional state is "indivisible" from that of another. The prince added that there is full agreement between Saudi and Kuwaiti ministers that "the security of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are one," and he went on to say that plans are underway for achieving Gulf security. The prince said that while Saudi Arabia wants a unified agreement on Gulf security, bilateral agreements may first be signed as a step toward a unified agreement.

According to KUNA, a Kuwaiti Government spokesman denied a Gulf security pact is about to be signed. The spokesman said numberous bilateral and collective agreements already exist among the Gulf states and "none of these agreements is or will be directed against anyone." He made these remarks after a meeting of the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers, which discussed an earlier statement by Iran's Supreme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i that Iran will react strongly to any pact which threatens Iran's interests in the Gulf.

Islamic Summit

Riyadh radio reported on 28 November that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti confirmed that the Islamic summit conference will be held in Mecca on 24 January.

Afghanistan

Cuba strongly denied an AFP report on 28 November that Cuban troops are fighting alongside Soviet forces in Afghanistan. A Cuban Foreign Ministry statement on 29 November, quoted by TASS, said "there are no Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan," and it characterized such rumors as "a crude fabrication and a dirty lie" that are intended to discredit Cuban attempts to mediate in the conflict. AFP, citing Western diplomatic sources, had earlier reported that "reliable sources" have confirmed the presence of Cuban troops in Qandahar and around Herat. The same sources also reported Czechoslovaks, East Germans and South Yemenis are operating in the northern provinces.

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DRA SPONSORS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Meeting Delayed

LD261626 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] For the attention of the participants of the general meeting of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA]: Owing to bad weather conditions and the non-arrival of (?some or all of) the participants in the DWOA, and of guests who include home and overseas representatives and representatives of the International Women's Federation, the general meeting of the DWOA will not be held tomorrow, 27 November. Further information will be provided later.

Delegations Arrive

LD271832 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Valentina Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR, chairman of the Women's Committee and the world's first female cosmonaut, arrived in Kabul to participate in the DRA Women's General Assembly.

Valentina Tereshkova was welcomed at Kabul airport by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, Politburo member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and member of the DRA organization for peace, solidarity and friendship, members of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] and the USSR ambassador in Kabul.

According to another report, the chairman and delegations from the International Democratic Federation of Women, the Organization of African Unity and women's committees and national organizations from 18 countries have also arrived in Kabul to participate in the Women's General Assembly of the DRA.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, Jamela Palwasha, candidate member of the PDPA and member of the Revolution Council, the leading commission and other members of the DWOA, party cadres and ambassadors of the participant countries in Kabul welcomed the womens delegations at Kabul International Airport.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that on their arrival the delegations were welcomed by nursery children who presented them with bouquets and applauded.

The road between Pashtunistan and the airport was decorated with national government and party flags as well as slogans and (?pamphlets) about the DRA women's assembly.

Delegations from the following countries have arrived in Kabul: The USSR, England, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of India, Mexico, the People's Republic of Poland, the CSSP, Palestine, Chile, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Mongolian People's Republic, the SRV, the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Angola, Lebanon and Congo.

Karmal Greets Delegates

LD271812 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, received at 1530 today representatives of the WIDF, OAU and national committees and organizations of world countries' women who are in Kabul to take part in the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan's Conference.

At this time Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and chairman of the peace, friendship and solidarity organization of the DRA was also present at the headquarters of the Revolution Council.

When Babrak Karmal entered the large hall of the headquarters of the Revolution Council he was warmly welcomed by the audience. The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Babrak Karmal, during talks with the audience, talked about the condition of the country and the situation of women before the Sawr Revolution and the successes which have come to the people of Afghanistan since the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution.

Following Babrak Karmal's explanations, the WIDF representative and the representatives of the USSR women, Palestine, Kampuchea, Vietnam, the OAU, Mexico and Hungary spoke in turn. In their talks they defended the struggle of Afghanistan's women in defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution and expressed their support for the people and the women of Afghanistan.

Karmal Opens Conference

LD281750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, gave a speech officially opening the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] conference in Kabul.

In his speech Babrak Karmal first of all conveyed warm greetings to the members of the DWOA on the holding of their first conference on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the Government of the DRA and on his own behalf. He said:

The country's all-women's conference is held under conditions in whihc our people, in the light of the decisions of the third and fourth plenums of the PDRA Central Committee, are celebrating the success of 27 December 1979, people's revolution day--the first anniversary of the country's independence and deliverance, the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution and the complete crushing of the counterrevolutionary elements, and in defense of the gains of their own revolution are surging forward successfully.

Babrak Karmal said: From the time of its formation and since it has been active the PDPA has paid full attention to the national and democratic movement and to the issue of attracting women. In fact it was the PDPA that for the first time in the country's history underlined this issue in an all-round and scientific manner. The party in its first manifesto explained the organic links between the women's movement and other social and national movements. The party has struggled continuously to realize this.

We have achieved noticeable successes since the formation of the PDPA in awakening the political and social awareness, and organizing and strengthening the women of our country. The women of Afghanistan have taken an active part in the struggle against feudal and prefuedal oppression, misfortunes and deprivation and in the relization of the democratic wishes of the great masses of the country and in the struggle of our toiling people.

PDPA Message

LD272200 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee has sent a message on the occasion of the conference of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA], which is hereby brought to your attention:

Noble, free and toiling women and girls of Afghanistan, esteemed participants of the national conference of the DWOA: The PDPA Central Comm[illegible]e sends its best wishes and greetings on the opening of the national conference of t[illegible]WOA, this first grand and unprecedented gathering of women in the proud history of our beloved country, to you and through you to all noble and toiling women of the country.

Your conference is being held under the most criticial conditions of the country's history, which are also full of responsibility, while the second new development stage of the Sawr Revolution has begun with the victorious and liberating uprising of 27 December and our country, our noble and toiling people, despite mountains of problems and hardships, despite shameless interference and aggression by imperialist forces, are taking resolute and determined steps toward socioeconomic development.

The major aim and duty of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution is, in its final analysis, the enhancing of the standard of living and the permanent improvement in living conditions of the people and in the first grade of the toiling individuals and families, including the noble and toiling women of Afghanistan.

The party deems it its duty to implement continually the contents of the DRA Basic Principles concerning the realization of the equality of men and women. In the implementation of this task, the party takes into consideration the special conditions of Afghan society and pays great respect to the laudable customs and traditions of our people.

The process of the deep and revolutionary changes in our country is continuing; it gains increasing strength from day to day, and the role and status of women in this great process are increasing and becoming more eminent.

In the victory of the revolution the women of our country, as true patriots, together with their husbands, brothers, fathers and sons, took part. With a sense of unreserved pride and deep gratitude we address the women of the country, the mothers of the homeland, saying you give life to children, spend sleepless nights at the side of your children to give them warmth, gentility, tenderness of heart and human love, and train and bring up worthy individuals and present them to the motherland. In the present conditions the training of firm and strong strugglers for the realization of the lofty ideals of the Sawr Revolution, in particular its new development stage, is the greatest and most sacred duty; it is the noble and proud responsibility of every mother. The party and government in this noble and human work will spare no effort to help mothers and families.

Side by side with the development and flourishing of the national economy, the development and strengthening of the industry and material agriculture of our country, extensive and truly unprecedented material opportunities will be created for the construction of kindergartens, nurseries, schools, clubs and so forth. The realization of these tasks and plans are completely at hand and possible and are indicative of the extent of the opportunities of our government in the future.

The party believes in the creative force of Afghan women and is trying to maintain suitable conditions for attracting women into active participation in the solution of questions of our people's life. Without the active participation of women in social life and production, we are unable to build a new society, a society in which there is no sign of the exploitation of man by man, and we cannot continue the path which leads to a bright and blossoming future.

In the present conditions in which the reactionary and imperialist powers are trying to block the way of progress and development in our country, the need for a common struggle, unity in action of all powers--the unity of all sincere and patriotic elements--in foiling the attempts of the enemies of the revolution and of the country is felt more than before.

The great splendid DWOA conference is being held when our people, including the women of our country, have been freshly invigorated by the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee.

The people of Afghanistan now know well who is friend and foe. It is because of this that the official and friendly visit to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, and the friendly Afghan-Soviet talks were warmly and sincerely welcomed by our people.

The desires of our national and democratic revolution will only be fully realized when the solidarity and unbreakable ties of the world revolutionary process and most of all of the great USSR and other socialist countries and progressive and peace-loving powers (?continue with us).

The defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution has an organic connection with the strengthening of world peace. Our people deeply appreciate and support the indefatigable attempts by the USSR, other socialist countries and all progressive manking in their struggle for peace, reduction of tension and general disarmament.

The party views with appreciation the work of the DWOA in organizing the women of the country, the strengthening of solidarity with other women of the world in their struggle for the peace and prosperity of the masses, against the threat from the arms race, avoiding the threat of war and for the sake of freedom and democracy.

Noble women of Afghanistan: This DWOA conference is a worthy step by your organization to achieve unity and change the DWOA into an active and noticeable power capable of bringing into its ranks different social groups and strata without any regard to facts [as heard] and views, social distinctions, tribal ties or religious views. The party will always and in any arena defend the DWOA movement, especially in its proud and sacred struggle in defending the interest of the people and the country.

Honor to the heroic and noble women of Afghanistan! Long live the militant unity and solidarity of women throughout the world in their struggle for peace, freedom, democracy, progress and against war and warmongers! Let our beloved country, revolutionary Afghanistan be prosperous, proud and developed!

USSR Delegate's Address

LD290320 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A statement of the Democratic Women's Conference of Afghanistan was read by Dr Anahita Ratebzad. The statement noted the depressing life of the women of our country in the periods of feudalism and prefeudalism and stated that no power will be able to divert us from the path that we have chosen for progress, peace and rebuilding the country.

With a loud voice we warn the enemies of the independence, freedom, national sovereignty and prosperity of our persecuted people to refrain from shameless interference and conspiracies in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Otherwise, we will give them a painful reply.

The secretary of the WIDF read a message from the federation chairman on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Afghanistan all-women's conference. The message stated:

The WIDF is following the siutation in Afghanistan with interest and has undertaken a broad campaign on the international level to explain the reality of the Afghan revolution. The message also stated that the members of the federation condemn anti-Afghan conspiracies and intrigues carried out by international imperialism, under the leadership of American imperialism, in collusion with reaction.

Subsequently, Valentina Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairwoman of the USSR Women's Committee, the world's first woman cosmonaut and hero of the USSR, in the course of a detailed speech expressed the firm and resolute solidarity of the women of her country with the women of Afghanistan.

Tereshkova added that the women of the USSR resolutely support the decisions and activities of the DRA and all Afghan people to consolidate the gains of the Sawr Revolution, especially its second development stage, and to implement fundamental social, economic and political changes. She said: The USSR Women's Committee, as a member of the WIDF, has friendly and broad relations with 250 national, regional and international organizations of 120 countries of the world. We note with confidence and pleasure the friendly and comradely relations between the USSR women's committee and the democratic women of Afghanistan.

Karmal Attends Concluding Session

GF301715 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The conference of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] inaugurated on 28 November in the Salam Khanah auditorium by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, concluded successfully today with the issuing of a resolution. The DWOA Central Council was unanimously elected with Dr Anahita Ratebzad as its head.

The concluding session held at 1000 was attended by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and members of the Central Committee Politburo and Revolution Council.

At the beginning of the concluding session, which was convened under the chairmanship of Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, member of the Revolution Council and president of the DRA peace, solidarity and friendship organization, the message of the national women's conference of the DRA was read out by (Salima) Keshtmand, member of the DWOA and member of the [words indistinct] committee of the PDPA.

KARMAL MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON PLO SOLIDARITY DAY

LD282104 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, on the occasion of the 29 November day of celebration of international solidarity with claims of the noble people of Palestine sent the following telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO:

All progressive and peace-loving humanity celebrates 29 November as a day of international solidarity with the noble people of Palestine. I take the opportunity to affirm the stand and express the relentless support of the people and Government of the DRA for the struggle of the noble people of Palestine to regain their just right, under the leadership of the PLO.

The international support and solidarity of the progressive and peace-loving countries and forces for the struggles of the people of Palestine is an affirmation of the legitimate struggle of the Palestinians. Until the full rights of the people of Palestine are taken into consideration any solution in the Middle East is an impossible task. The Government of the DRA believes that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is feasible only by the complete, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of military forces from the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.

The formation of an independent state is regarded as one of the national and inseparable rights of the people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, which must participate, as the only true representative of the Arab people of Palestine, in any discussions regarding the search for a settlement in the Middle East.

With the renewal of confirmation and support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian brothers, we are confident that their claim will soon be met.

KABUL CLAIMS FURTHER SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS

Qandahar, Qonduz Bands Crushed

LD272037 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A group of rebels who were stopping cars along the (Salwaghe Kalat), Spin Puldak and Qandahar highway, disrupting the peaceful life of the people of the Spin Puldak district of Qandahar Province, were crushed and a number were captured the day before yesterday by security forces in cooperation with the courageous people of this district in the area of (Inzergai Dahana). The Qandahar security force reports that a large number of various kinds of U.S., Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and printed materials have been seized, which proves their collusion with counterrevolutionary bands. The source added that the detainees are undergoing intensive investigation.

Another report says that a group of rebels who disrupted security in the villages of (Matr-e Qaza), (Kalakouch) and (Khaja Ghaltan) in Qonduz Province have been crushed by security forces and party activists with the cooperation of the courageous people of Qonduz Province. The report says that various kinds of U.S. and Chinese weapons and relevant documents have been seized from these traitors.

Herat Group Eliminated

LD282036 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] In the course of operations to cleanse various parts of Herat Province of counterrevolutionaries, a large group of rebels were eliminated and a number were captured in the village of Eshaq-Soleman, Enjul district, Herat Province by soldiers of the operations unit and the police of Herat with the cooperation of the noble people of this region.

A source with the Herat police said that with the crushing of this rebel band were seized one car, six motorcycles, a number of handgrenades, weapons and ammunition made in America and China, and printed materials and documents, which prove their connection with abroad.

Samangan-Takhar Group Beaten

LD282040 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] A number of counterrevolutionaries who were engaged in murdering innocent people, plundering the wealth of the people and carrying out treacherous activities in the old city of Aybuk, Samangan Province, and the district of Rustaq, Takhar Province, were crushed by the party activists and the police force of Samangan Province with the cooperation of the noble people of this region. A source in the security force said that a number of weapons and various types of bullets were seized from these mercenaries.

More Qonduz Rebels Eliminated

LD301854 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from the BAKHTAR correspondent in Qonduz, a group of rebels who, in the district of Qala-e Zal, Qonduz Province, were carrying out inhuman activities, killing women, elders, children and girls without mercy, and plundering, has recently been eliminated by the security forces of this district and party activists with the oooperation of the toiling people of the district. The toiling people of the district have been freed from the wrongdoing of these mercenaries from outside.

A source in the Qala-e Zal security force said that from these destructors and murderers, a number of various kinds of American and Chinese weapons and a large number of bullets, were seized by the security force.

Faryab Province Gains

LD292050 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Recently, a group of counterrevolutionaries who, by the order of their imperialist masters headed by American imperialism, disrupted normal life in the district of Andkhvoy, were crushed by the courageous soldiers and officers of the district of Andkhvoy, Province of Faryab, and by party activists with the cooperation of the toiling people of this district. From these rebels a number of various American weapons, documents and a large number of bullets were seized.

Captured Weapons, Documents Exhibited

LD261930 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Summary] "A press conference concerning the incriminating documents showing the interference by international imperialism--headed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the reactionaries of the region--in Afghan internal affairs and concerning the new wave of propaganda which has recently been set in motion against the DRA, was held this afternoon in the hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Attending the conference were the (?heads of) the publication departments and the director of the Publicity Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture; a representative of the security forces; a representative of the International Relations Commission of the PDPA; a representative of the Ministry of Defense; some officials of the publicity departments of the Ministry of Information and Culture; Afghan and foreign journalists, and the cultural attaches of the embassies in Kabul.

"At the beginning of the press conference the director of the Publicity Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture spoke about the shameless interference by imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the reaction of the region, in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, saying: The imperialist and reactionary sources' mass media have embarked on extensive propaganda about the so-called Afghan question and by so doing they want to conceal their shameless and inhumane actions which have resulted in the killing of men, women and children of our country; they destroy hundreds of schools and hospitals by their terrorist actions and the ruthlessly destructive activities of their mercenaries and criminals. The director of publicity said: An exhibition has been organized in this regard where incriminating documents proving the interference of imperialism are on show. There are hundreds of photographs and various kinds of arms and weapons, which provide proof of the shameless actions of the mercenaries of imperialism in Afghanistan, and which are incriminating documents and evidence which unmask the intruders in Afghan affairs.

"The BAKHTAR reporter adds: Subsequently those who were invited visited and saw the various types of weapons, ammunition, mines, communication equipment and (?typewriters) and also the photograph exhibition. In every part they were given explanations by officials.

"Finally, the Ministry of Information announcement condemning the treacherous interferences of imperialism and the reaction of the region was read out, followed by a documentry film entitled 'Revolution in Development Process' prepared by Afghan movies."

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that at this exhibition were weapons of Chinese, German, American, British, Iranian and Pakistani manufacture. A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and Culture said that the exhibition will be open for 2 days 0900-1200 and 1400-1600.

HERAT REFUGEES RETURN, PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

LD251946 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Recently, 1,722 workers and artisans and 11 families, residents of the respective villages of Herat Province, who had left their homes because of the atrocities and despotism of the reign of domination of the criminal Hafizollah Amin and his bloodthirsty band, returned to their homeland via Islam Qala. These compatriots of ours have expressed their complete trust and confidence in the sincerity and truthfulness of their national and democratic government.

These compatriots and brothers of ours were welcomed by the officials and the border force of Islam Qala and they expressed their unreserved cooperation and solidarity with their progressive party and government and pledged their sincere support and cooperation to their national and progressive government toward the realization of the lofty ideals of the Sawr Revolution, particularly its new development stage. They promised that they will fufill their patriotic share in the crushing of the rebels, these mercenaries of U.S. imperialism.

FAMILIES RETURN TO TAKHAR, PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

GF261543 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Some families of [name indistinct] district, Takhar Province, who left their homes because of the atrocities of Amin and his clique have returned to their homes. They were welcomed by party activists and government officials from their province. These families have expressed their gratitude for the facilities provided to them by the government and have pledged to sacrifice everything for the country and the revolution.

'DECEIVED' DETAINEES RELEASED IN JALALABAD

LD272000 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A hundred and four individuals who had been deceived by the enemies of the revolution and mercenaries of imperialism and had been detained in various parts of the Province of Nangarhar, were freed yesterday in the course of a ceremony. In this ceremony, some members of the party cadre and party activists and a large number of the toiling people of Jalalabad city, were present.

FARYAB PROVINCE YOUTH JOIN SARANDOY RANKS

LD292046 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] In support of the historic and important decisions of the Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, over 200 of the courageous youths of Andkhvoy district in Faryab Province for the defense of the honor of the country and the support of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, volunteered to join the ranks of their Sarandoy brothers.

On this occasion, one of the party cadre of the general border command of that province spoke about the role of the militant and patriotic Sarandoys in eliminating the enemies of our sacred soil and of the Sawr Revolution. He wished the youths much successes in the defense of the honor of the country.

AFP: CUBAN TROOPS FIGHTING ALONGSIDE SOVIETS

PA282236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Nov (AFP)--Western diplomatic sources reported here today that Cuban soldiers are included in the combat units in charge of repressing the Muslim rebellion in Afghanistan. The sources added that the Cuban troops--whose presence in several parts of the country was confirmed--are actively participating in the fighting alongside Soviet and Afghan troops. Rumors to this effect, which have been circulating in Afghan circles for several months, had not been given much credence because of Cuban President Fidel Castro's reluctance to support the Soviet intervention. [paragraph continues]

Another factor which had generated doubt about the rumors was the mission carried out by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca which aimed at making contacts in an attempt to establish the conditions for a negotiated solution to the Afghan crisis.

Western diplomats state that the presence of a Cuban continent was confirmed by 10 different reliable sources in Qandahar, the second most important Afghan city (300,000 inhabitants) and in the area around Herat, in the northeastern part of the country close to the Iranian border. Apparently, the same unit was sent from one city to the other and incorporated into the enormous Soviet garrisons that surround the two cities, without attempting to control them.

The presence of Cuban troops in Afghanistan is apparently due to the need to take advantage of the experience they gained in guerrilla warfare in Angola, however the troops sent by Fidel Castro have so far acted with special discretion during operations.

An official of the Jam'iat-e Eslami resistance organization of Herat, who arrived recently from Peshawar, said that Cuban soldiers were easily identified by their physical appearance. "When the Soviets inspected the houses, the Cubans remained in their tanks," he asserted.

Other statements from the rebel source were reported by Mike Barry, International Human Rights Federation observe , who made an underground trip to Nuristan Province. Barry had received several reports which said Cubans were present in Badakhshan Province in the north. The mojahedin also reported "two men spoke a strange tongue and said only 'Cuba, Cuba' when they were executed." In Qonduz, in the northernmost part of the country, the members of the resistance reported that they had killed a high-ranking Cuban officer. They also said that soldiers of other nationalities, Czechoslovaks, East Germans and South Yemenis, were operating along the northern provinces bordering the USSR.

Soviet soldiers from Uzbek, very close to Afghanistan, told the rebels that these foreign units had arrived from the USSR last July shortly after the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops.

AFP: USSR CONSTRUCTING SETTLEMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW301746 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Nov (AFP)--The Soviet Union is constructing Russian settlements in Afghanistan similar to the Jewish settlements in Israeli-occupied areas, the mass circulation daily JANG reported today.

Quoting well-informed sources, the Urdu language newspaper said the Soviet Union, to "further consolidate" its hold on Afghanistan, has selected Herat and Jalalabad cities on the Iranian and Pakistani borders for these settlements. The third Russian settlement would be in the capital, however, the aim of setting up Russian colonies on bordering areas was to "ultimately cause harm" to the neighbouring Islamic governments in Iran and Pakistan, the paper said. "A great number" of Soviet nationals would start reaching the new settlements in the "near future", the paper said; adding that the proposal was getting "priority" in Moscow after its "weakening" hold on Poland.

BRIEFS

GDR RELIEF GOODS--A chartered plane carrying relief goods from the GDR arrived in Kabul yesterday. The secretary of the GDR Democratic Women's Organization, [name indistinct], handed the relevant documents concerning the goods to Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, Politburo and Revolution Council and president of the peace and solidarity organization. The GDR ambassador to Afghanistan was also present on this occasion. The relief goods consist of 10 tons of medicine, tents, sports equipment, clothing and educational materials. [Text] [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 28 Nov 80 GF]

BANI-SADR AIDE: HOSTAGES IN GOVERNMENT CUSTODY

GW011111 Tokyo Broadcasting System Television Network in Japanese 0930 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The custody of the U.S. hostages has already been transferred to the Iranian Government. This was disclosed by President Bani-Sadr's influential aide (Qarnarti) this morning when a TBS correspondent interviewed him. During the interview, which began at 1100 and lasted about 1 hour, the presidential aide discussed the Iran-Iraq war, the hostage issue, economic and other problems.

Concerning the issue of transferring custody of the hostages to the government, a question about which various conflicting reports have been in circulation, the presidential aide said: As far as I know, the custody of the hostages has certainly been transferred to the government. At present, their custody is completely in the hands of the government. Those students supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni, who occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, can no longer intervene in the hostage issue.

Concerning negotiations with the United States on the release of the hostages, the presidential aide said: The Majlis has decided on conditions for their release, and negotiations are underway with the United States through Algeria. The United States has requested direct negotiations with Iran. But Iran has no intention of agreeing to direct negotiations until problems are completely resolved. [mondaiga kanzenni kaiketsu sarerumadewa]

Those students supporting Khomeyni who occupy the U.S. Embassy offered to Prime Minister Raja'i to transfer the hostages to the government's custody the day after the Iranian Majlis adopted a decision setting conditions for the release of the hostages on 2 November. But actual transfer of the hostages to government custody has been delayed, despite this decision, for undisclosed reasons.

BEHESHTI: U.S. REPLY ON HOSTAGES NOT SUFFICIENT

LD261444 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 26 Nov, TASS--The problem of American hostages is not of top priority to Iran, said here at a press conference chairman of the Supreme Court of of the country, leader of the Islamic Republican Party Ayatollah Beheshti. This problem will be resolved only when the U.S. Government undertakes appropriate steps, he said. The Americans' reply to the Iranian terms for the release of the hostages is not at all sufficient, he stressed.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS OFFICIALS ON HOSTAGES

LD302340 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

["This Week" program, comprising interviews with Ayatollah Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis; Minister of State Behzad Nabavi; Nureddin Kianzuri, secretary general of the Tudeh Party; conducted by correspondent Alojos Chrudinak on unspecified date following Majlis session in Tehran]

[Text] [Interview with Rafsanjani conducted in Persian with superimposed Hungarian translation] [Chrudinak] Ayatollah Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, is one of the influential politicians of the Islamic Republican Party. We requested an interview with him after the Majlis session. Is there a connection between the plan to free the hostages and the Iran-Iraq war?

[Rafsanjani] There is no connection whatever between releasing the American hostages and the current war. Imam Khomeyni made the conditions public before the war, just as the Majlis itself already dealt with the issue before the war. On the contrary, the war has procrastinated the issue, as the Majlis is obliged to deal with the war. This is why the matter has been postponed.

[Chrudinak] Do you think the United States will eventually accept your conditions?

[Rafsanjani] I am convinced that it is obliged to accept our conditions as it simply has no alternative.

[Chrudinak] Does this mean that the hostages will shortly be set free--all at once, or in stages?

[Rafsanjani] I do not know whether this will happen shortly, but it is certain that we will set the hostages free, not all at once but in stages. Perhaps at the beginning of next year.

[Chrudinak] After the inauguration of the new American president?

[Rafsanjani] The inauguration of the American president has nothing to do with the release of the hostages.

[Chrudinak] One more question concerning the war. How long in your opinion will this war with the Iraqis last?

[Rafsanjani] It is very difficult to answer that. It could last for a long time yet, but it is possible that there will be some sort of a political solution. However, I believe that the war will drag on and we are preparing for this.

[Chrudinak] Thank you.

[Interview with Nabavi conducted in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Chrudinak] The speaker's chair was occupied by Behzad Nabavi, minister of state and (?deputy premier), and we asked him the following after his speech: As far as I know, you have sent your reply to the United States.

[Nabavi] Yes, but should the differences of views remain too great then the matter must once again be handed over to the Majlis. Should the American response be negative then, according to the earlier Majlis, the hostages will be put before the courts. Should the answer be positive, we will release the hostages. It is possible that the American answer will be somewhere between the two but in this instance we cannot negotiate and bargain because this is a (?matter for parliament).

[Interview with Kianuri conducted in Russian with Superimposed Hurgarian translation]

[Chrudinak] The domestic political struggle has sharpened unexpectedly in Iran in the debates over the solution to the hostage issue and in evaluation of the situation on the battlefield with reference to the national defense (?plan). We talked about this with Nureddin Kianuri, secretary general of the Iranian communist party, Tudeh.

What is your opinion of the internal struggle of various political forces in Iran? Whom do you support?

[Kianuri] Greatly differing classes are taking part in this revolution, from the liberal bourgeoisie to the working class. As a result of pressure from these poor classes of people, the leading bodies of the country--the Majlis, the Revolution Council and the (?Majlis)--were forced to consent to laws to restrict capitalist exploitation and to realize agrarian reform. The liberal bourgeoisie and the landed gentry, Bazargan, Qotbzadeh, Yazdi and others like them, are strongly opposed to these reforms. These include all those who took part in the first revolutionary government. Later, following Bazargan's removal from power, that is after he lost his premiership, the government undertook to realize these reforms. But even now one can see a sharp battle in the country over these directives. Leaders of the Khomeyni (?united) Islamic religious groups follow Ayatollah Khomeyni's guidelines and support these reforms. They are in the majority in the Majlis and also in the current government and they see these reforms as correct.

[Chrudinak] Does this mean that you support the mullahs?

[Kianuri] Yes, but we do not call them mullahs but religious fighters. We support those who take part in the anti-imperialist struggle. As I have already mentioned, the majority of the Majlis, the current government, and all Imam Khomeyni's adherents are following a radical, anti-American line. They are making efforts for Iran not to make an agreement with the United States and to prevent the Americans from returning to Iran.

[Chrudinak] Yes, but they also (?oppose) the Soviet Union and also your party.

[Kianuri] Yes, but the anti-imperialist policy is the definitive and the most important line in Iran (?today). We can well see the sort of relations Iran has with the United States. So what of its relation with the Soviet Union, apart from the anticommunism of these religious circles?

[Chrudinak] Who do these religious leaders represent? What classes, what strata of society do they represent?

[Kianuri] I will tell you. Imam Khomeyni's line represents the interests of the destitute people, [word indistinct] and the unemployed, those of the poor peasants, of the landless peasants and the (?middle) peasantry. This has historical reasons. The aim now is antidictatorial, anti-shah and against endeavors of foreign rule [word indistinct]. We can say in general that cynicism is an Iranian religion.

[Chrudinak] But Bani-Sadr said that the clergy wants a dictatorship.

[Kianuri] Every paper which criticizes the leadership of the church, carries articles and opposes it, may publish freely.

[Chrudinak] But your paper MARDOM was banned, because it wrote an article against Qotbzadeh.

[Kiranuri] You see, this was an intrigue by the aforementioned liberals. We are very glad that, despite the intrigues, we could once again publish our paper MARDOM. Liberals like Bazargan and Qotbzadeh want to follow a Western line. They would like to agree with the West, and with American imperialism they want to follow an As-Sadat-type policy.

[Chrudinak] Could we say that Bani-Sadr, Bazargan and Qotbzadeh and others (?oppose) the Islamic movement?

[Kianuri] No. They too belong to the Islamic movement.

In our opinion, President Bani-Sadr does not represent the same thing as Qotbzadeh, Bazargan and the others. We must differentiate between them.

[Chrudinak] But how shall I put this, there is anarchy here in almost every field.

[Kianuri] Look, it is characteristic of the Islamic revolution that the revolution develops in the selfsame anarchy of which you speak. From abroad, of course, it all seems much more awful than it does internally. We know full well that a picture is painted of Iran as if everything here were destroyed and the economy lying in ruins. Nothing of the sort. Our neighbors imagined their moment had come; they thought that the people would not participate in defending the revolution and that the army would not fight against external aggression. Moreover, they counted on the people to support the aggressors and to receive them as liberators. They counted on this but they completely mismanaged the situation.

[Chrudinak] Do you think the Soviet Union delivers arms to Iraq?

[Kianuri] To Iraq? We know definitely that they do not. The Soviet Union has officially declared its neutrality in the war. It has several times expressed to the Iranian Government that it is not delivering arms to Iraq. We know that the government in Iran is convinced of this, and know for sure that the Soviet Union is not sending and delivering arms to Iraq.

[Chrudinak] Do you not think that were Islam and the clergy to reign here, this could cause problems. It is said that the high clergy wants to return to the Middle Ages. Is it possible that the communist party supports such a line?

[Kianuri] There are differing lines in Islam. There are Muslims among the religious leaders whom Imam Khomeyni himself calls reactionary elements, but there is also a line--the Khomeyni line--which professes a very progressive foreign policy and social views. We support this second line, this revolutionary line of the Islamic movement, as I have already told you.

[Chrudinak] I understand that this line, too, will remain anticommunist in future and will act against your party, too.

[Kianuri] There is the possibility of this but the revolution in Iran has not yet had its final say. This is why the development of the Iranian revolution could follow a different line. It could change in a positive direction but could also retrogress.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES KHAMENE'I, NATEQ NURI 28 NOV

LD281144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, was received in audience this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this audience, Mr Khamene'i described the situation on the war fronts for the benefit of the imam and in this connection Imam Khomeyni graciously gave him certain guidelines.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq **Nuri, the supervisor of the reconstruction crusade, who had recently returned from the war fronts, was also received this morning in audience by Imam** Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to this report, the supervisor of the reconstruction crusade gave the imam a report on the reconstruction crusade's activities at the frontline and behind the front.

At the end of the audience he told the PARS correspondent: The members of the country's reconstruction crusade are very active on all the war fronts in the western and southern parts of the country, including the securing of needs of frontline military units for food and motor vehicle parts. Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq Nuri added: Another group is also active behind the front.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES SHRINE CUSTODIAN, MERCHANTS

LD301230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam (Ahmad) Mowla'i, the custodian of the blessed shrine of Her Great Eminence Ma'sumeh, peace be upon her, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. At this meeting he submitted plans for extending the shrine of Her Great Eminence Ma'sumeh to the imam of the nation and sought the imam's guidance in building a religious school for the student clergy. The imam approved the proposal.

A group of bazaar merchants from Tehran bazaar met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic, this morning.

RAJA'I CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD300654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to our morning correspondent, last night the Council of Ministers held a session chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i; the session lasted 4 hours. During the session, military, war and financial-monetary issues of the country were discussed. Also, proposals by a number of ministries were raised and discussed.

KHAMENE'I REPORTS ON DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD302114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2058 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Supreme Defense Council was held tonight under chairmanship of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

Following the session, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i said in an interview with our reporter that military topics were not the only issues that were raised at the Supreme Defense Council session tonight. Rather, it was mostly domestic and foreign policy, the policy of the Arab world, and the Persian Gulf region which were discussed and on which views were exchanged. Regarding foreign policy there has not been any conspicuous activity, and it was decided that henceforth foreign policy matters should be handed over to the Foreign Ministry and the government.

Mr Khamene'i said that satisfaction was expressed with the way in which the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council is working, but the members of the council are interested in greater activity.

The imam's representative went on to say that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are at present on the offensive in all the war zones and that they have wrested power from enemy hands.

KHAMENE'I ON WAR, ARAB SUMMIT, HOSTAGES

GF291320 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1110 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khameni'i, Tehran Friday imam, Khomeyni's adviser on military affairs and representative in the Supreme Defense Council--recorded, in Arabic; place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] We asked His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i about the latest developments on the war front in the struggle against the infidel enemy, the murderous Iraqi regime--particularly as his eminence visited the battlefronts before he came to Tehran for Friday prayers.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Developments in general indicate that the trend is toward the confirmation of our forces' superiority over the enemy. The enemy has lost the offensive on all fronts. He is dispersed and has lost control over the situation. The enemy's shaky position is due to the heavy losses in lives he is sustaining daily--losses that disoriented him with regard to manpower. His losses are rising daily as a result of our forces' increasing control over strategic positions. In contrast to his increasing weakness, we are daily throwing new manpower onto the fronts from the army reserves, revolution guards and volunteers.

[Question] What is Iran's attitude regarding the repeated attacks against civilians, recalling that Iran has officially declared it will not remain idle in the face of repeated attacks by the puppet Iraqi regime?

[Answer] There is no doubt that we shall not remain idle in the face of these attacks. We shall not let them pass without a decisive response. So far we have responded regularly to the enemy's savage raids and inhuman bombardments with destructive and devastating methods without committing crimes similar to the enemy's against unarmed Iraqi citizens. We do not consider that it is the inhabitants of Basra, Baghdad, Al-'Imarah and Al-Hillah who are shelling our towns, villages and residential areas; it is the enemy's military which is perpetrating these crimes. Consequently, our faith in Islam and in the blessed Islamic revolution does not allow us to let our punishment of the butcher Iraqi regime's mercenaries include innocent Iraqi citizens--and we know very well that their majority supports us and opposes the tribal regime of Iraq. This is a fact which we have not and will not ignore.

[Question] Iranian military communiques so far indicate that the Iraqi regime's forces have sustained heavy losses in men and material. What is the effect of these losses on the situation on the battlefronts and on the political situation in Iraq?

[Answer] These sure and strong blows which stem from firm belief will make the Iraqi regime's forces weak, impotent, repentant and eventually reduced in numbers. Of course, there are members of the Iraqi forces who have taken refuge in Islam and in the Islamic Republic and do not want to lose this life as well as the hereafter in fighting a regime that wants to save their Muslim people from the captivity of the At-Tikriti regime. The Islamic Republic welcomes them.

The political situation in Iraq at present is greatly affected by the military situation there. The covetous Iraqi regime will not be able to survive now that its criminal leaders have burned billions of dinars of the humiliated Iraqi people's wealth and buried thousands of their forces in Iran's deserts. Thus it is clear that this satanical regime will meet its inevitable doom immediately after its complete defeat. The Iraqi revolutionary forces now dealing punishing blows to Saddam's regime are enjoying increasing support from the Iraqi people, who will ultimately rally around them.

We can see the very bad effect of the defeat of the Iraqi regime's forces on Saddam's regime. It has been badly shaken in its domestic and foreign policies and is facing grave dangers.

[Question] Is there strategic coordination among Iran, Syria, Libya and Algeria, particularly as Libyan Prime Minister Jallud has declared Liby'a readiness to conclude a strategic treaty with the Islamic Republic of Iran?

[Answer] We are fully prepared to cooperate politically and economically with progressive Muslim and Arab countries. This matter is in line with the bases of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. There was some nelgect in this regard during the first year of the revolution's victory. Now, however, the government and the Majlis are determined to achieve these Islamic goals. Of course, we should not give a premature view on the method and volume of such cooperation. This depends largely on these countries' political stands.

[Question] What is Your Eminence's assessment of the 11th Arab summit conference in light of the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front?

[Answer] What can I say about a conference hosted by the notorious butcher of the Palestinians and whose participants are reactionary states linked to imperialism? If the aim of a summit conference is to adopt sound and correct decisions and legitimate and right stands, or even to draw the people's attention, I have to say that this conference has been the greatest failure of all the summit conferences so far. If the purpose of this conference was to implement the plans of the superpowers and to distribute roles of agentry among the agents, so that some of these roles can be concentrated in the hands of some certain ones, however, the conference may have achieved success in this respect. I must say, however, that the time of the superpowers' hegemony over the Arab region in the Middle East has ended, and there is no longer a bright future for the puppet rulers of the region.

[Question] Has there been a change in the European stand with regard to an economic blockade on Iran following the recent developments in the hostage issue and the announcement of Iran's conditions for their release?

[Answer] The countries seeking to implement imperialism's plots and affiliated with the United States are still hostile to the Islamic revolution and to the Islamic Republic. There are many countries that think more of their economic interests, however, than they think of U.S. interests.

[Question] How do you view the future of relations with the Soviet Union in light of the declared Soviet stand of refraining from supplying Saddam's forces with military hardware to compensate him for his heavy losses in the war?

[Answer] In our relations with foreign countries we follow the principles of the Islamic Republic and are not guided by transient interests. Of course, the Soviet Union's refraining from helping Iraq in the present situation is a good thing. However, the analysis of this matter is too deep and far-reaching to be viewed as Soviet support for the Islamic Republic.

[Question] How do you view the future of relations with France in light of its pledges to supply the Iraqi regime with sophisticated weapons, including Mirage aircraft?

[Answer] Most certainly we view this as a hostile stand. Before this, France was helping the Islamic Republic's enemies in the information and other fields. These phenomena strengthen our belief that we should not rely on the imperialist countries. Moreover, such a stand will have its effect on our foreign policy and will not be without effect.

[Question] What is Iran's stand on what is being said about the establishment of an alliance of the Arab oil states of the Persian Gulf, recalling that Iran declared Gulf security the responsibility of the Gulf littoral states?

[Answer] Instead of calling it the Persian Gulf security pact, it would be better to call it the pact of foreign powers' ambitions in the Persian Gulf. Any political or military move that threatens the basic interests of the Islamic Republic and threatens our independence will prompt us to (?repulse these threats).

[Question] In conclusion, Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyd 'Ali Khamene'i, what is your view on the hue and cry raised by foreign information media on differences of view among Muslims in Iran--a matter that may cause anxiety to the peoples that are in solidarity with Iran's Islamic revolution?

[Answer] Whatever the differences in their political views, the brother officials are fully united in the face of the enemy. Differences in view cannot be avoided; they are part of human nature and part of man's makeup. The long era of suppression has contributed to this, but what is important is that these differences in view will not affect the general trend in Iran's policy because of the people's participation in every field and especially because of the imam's vigilance and perception. The oppressed peoples should know that, following the eradication of the rotten tree of the satanic regime, many transient difficulties are to be expected. What is important, however, is that the revolutionary people's will and the continuation of the revolutionary current is the principal safeguard for eliminating such difficulties, God willing.

[Question] Thank you, Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin the jurisconsult Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran Friday imam and the imam's adviser on military affairs and representative in the Supreme Defense Council. Many thanks.

[Answer] Thank you.

AFP REPORTS KHAMENE'I REMARKS ON ARAB SUMMIT

NC281455 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Nov (AFP)--The 11th Arab summit meeting that closed yesterday in Amman was described here today by Friday prayer leader Hojjat os-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i as a "conference of shame."

In the first official response by an Iranian leader to the summit conference, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said that the meeting had been justifiably boycotted "by the most progressive Arab states, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Syria " "Only the reactionary, infidel and traitor governments of the region" were represented in Amman, he said, adding that "the host (Jordan's King Husayn) is responsible for the massacre of thousands of Palestinians." The hojjat ol-eslam, who is the spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, had previously proposed "an Islamic and progressive conference at the international level" to support Palestine. According to the prayer leader, such a conference should not be reserved to Arabs. "Other Moslem peoples and governments should be involved in it, but not the reactionary regimes," he said.

The hojjat ol-eslam also denounced Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat as "a traitor and valet of America. As long as the major powers can use Egypt, they will," he said. "When they get what they want or can obtain nothing more, they will spit it out like a date stone." The Iranian people and revolutionary government should see a lesson in Egypt's situation, he said.

"Do not surrender yourselves to the great powers," he warned, "or demand their support. If you do, you will share the same fate as Egypt, which having resisted the West under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir has become the slave of the West under As-Sadat.

The hojjat ol-eslam denied charges that liberty was not respected in revolutionary Iran, arguing that "liberty exists here as nowhere else." "We accept that some men may not believe in Islamic society and they have the right to mention (their views)," he said, but we shall not permit them to destroy the Islamic thought of the people." The prayer leader concluded that "all those who accept and follow Islamic principles have the right to criticize, and they alone."

REPORTAGE ON BANI-SADR 27-30 NOV ACTIVITIES

Tour of Frontlines

LD281308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, paid an hour visit to the frontlines in Abadan and the eastern sector of Khuninshahr yesterday.

According to a PARS correspondent's dispatcy, yesterday morning the president, accompanied by the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the defense minister, the commander of the air force and commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Abadan from Mahshahr.

In Abadan the president and his entourage visited the Zolfaqari district, which was occupied by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries some time ago who were subsequently pushed out thanks to the steadfastness of the valiant Iranian combatants.

He then crossed the Bahmanshir River by boat and inspected the northern sector of the river and those areas formerly held by the enemy but now safeguarded by the servicemen of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Islam's devotees and revolution guards. Here, 500 meters from the enemy trenches, the president, while inspecting each and every trench, chatted to the soldiers, NCO's, officers, Islam's devotees, the members of the mobilization organization and revolution gurads. Speaking to a Muslim guerrilla wounded on the front and now fighting in Abadan's trenches, the president said: God willing, you will return to your city very soon and resume your normal life.

While Islam's devotees insisted that the president should eschew visiting the frontline trenches because of the danger involved, he went by motorcycle to the fronts directly facing the enemy and at a distance of a few hundred meters from the enemies of the Islamic revolution inspected the battle preparedness of Islam's devotees.

When the president and his entourage visited the area the light and heavy artillery of the en my and of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran were exchanging fire. Islam's devotees deployed here welcomed him by chanting "God is great" and in their report to the commander in chief they said that they were not suffering from any shortages.

According to a PARS dispatch, the president and commander in chief later visited one of the fronts west of Abadan. At this place, 2 km from the enemy where the brother guards were deployed, the president inspected each and every trench and chatted to the guards who said that they would defend their Islamic homeland to the last drop of their blood.

After taking lunch in the trench with the brother guards the president chatted to them and after studying the ideas put forward by the combatants of Islam left the spot for the eastern sector of Khuninshahr.

The same dispatch says: The president went to the front around Khuninshahr's bridge, 200 meters from the enemy, and chatted to the brave servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards and members of the mobilization organization and people's forces deployed there and, while encouraging them and expressing his appreciation for what they were doing, called on them to redouble their efforts in order to destroy the enemy.

The president then visited another position of the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Fayyaziyeh, and while chatting to the soldiers, officers and NCO's gave them encouragement.

After this the president and his entorurage visited the artillery deployment positions and gave encouragement to our combatants who were busy showering the enemy with shells. He then returned to Abadan.

The same report says: Last night, at a meeting attended by the president and commander in chief, the military commanders and Abadan's responsible officials, the overall situation on the war fronts and the strategic points in that area were studied. During this and another session held for the same purpose, the military commanders, while describing followup plans and the measures and operations by the revolution's combatants on the war fronts, referred to the morale of the soldiers, officers, NCO's, guards, mobilization organization members and people's forces and their cooperation with each another as excellent.

The PARS correspondent's dispatch says: The president spent last night in Abadan and left Abadan at 0700 this morning.

The same report says: This morning, at a session attended by the president and military commanders and responsible officials of the guards corps, the overall situation on the war fronts and the operations by the revolution's combatants in their confrontation with the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were the subjects of study and an exchange of opinions.

During the president's visit to the front around Khuninshahr bridge, a number of brave servicemen from various towns, including Gonbad and others, in an interview with the PARS correspondent sent messages to their families, saying: We are fighting the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries who have occupied a part of our Islamic homeland and we call on our fathers and mothers not to worry at all and to pray for our and Islam's victory. We hope, as soon as possible, to push these infidels of Saddam out of Khuninshahr.

Return to Tehran

LD281724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, returned to Tehran this afternoon at the conclusion of his week-long trip to the southern war fronts.

According to a PARS report, before leaving for the capital, the president inspected the headquarters of the Ahvaz Revolution Guards Corps and with the Ahvaz Revolution Guards Corps officials reviewed the situation at the war fronts and the operations conducted by the brother guard combatants.

Pars that as the president entered the Ahvaz Revolution Guard Corps headquarters the guards of Islam welcomed him by chanting: Greetings to Khomeyni, peace upon Bani-Sadr, the party, the only party of God, the only leader Ruhollah, and greetings to Bani-Sadr.

Interview on Strategy

LD281922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] On his return to Tehran tonight, Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, gave an exclusive interview to a PARS correspondent aboard the aircraft. He commented on his week-long visit to Khuzestan and his inspections of the western sector frontlines at Dezful, Abadan and Khuninshar. The president said: The initial point that emerged is our aggressive spirit, a spirit for whose emergence every attempt has been made since the beginning of the war. Moreover, efforts also have been made to avert and to thwart articles being written, statements being made and impatience being demonstrated. All these efforts have been made in order to develop this aggressive spirit as soon as possible. I thank God that such a spirit has now been developed.

As you witnessed, we advanced as close as 150 meters to the enemy in Abadan. For those who have been stationed there for quite a long time, they enjoy an extremely high and strong morale. These people have an extraordinary predilection for the attack. I did not notice the slightest sign of weakness or hesitation.

The president added: The second issue was to create among the armed forces as well as the people a spirit of patience and resistance as well as hard work in order to bring about a force that may be able to crush the enemy. There is no longer any sign of the impatience that was visible in the early days or in the past few weeks.

Nowadays, the objectivity of the soldiers and combatants has increased. They realized that there are problems inherent in wars, that being a commander in war does not simply mean being a military commander, a job entrusted to military men, but, rather, it means setting the conditions for victory, and this is not something which can be achieved through armies and [word indistinct]. One ought to prepare all the necessary conditions so as to enable a force to become victorious.

The president continued: The third point which everyone saw with their own eyes while visiting Abadan--a point which satisfied everyone--is that a commander, Colonel Keshvari, is doing a significant job. They proposed to us that considering his outstanding services, we ought to rename Bahmanshir after him. This, therefore, shows that commanding is an important issue, that by having discipline and a powerful command we can both minimize our casualties and, at the same time, crush the enemy. As our commanding situation on various fronts has much improved compared with the past, our hope of victory has also increased significantly.

The president added: The fourth point is that we must take the initiative in operations rather than waiting for the enemy to attack and then inflict casualties on him, for this will involve years of fighting. This issue, the issue of taking the initiative, depends on three primary factors: These three factors are being created. Although I have not been feeling well the past few days, psychologically I am happy, for today both our air force and the navy engaged the enemy at sea. Up to the moment and just before our departure from Ahvaz they had sunk nine enemy gunboats; of course, we also seem to have lost one gunboat. They also shot down three enemy aircraft. It is also possible that by tomorrow they might inflict further casualties on the enemy. It ought to be mentioned that in these operations we had the initiative, that we launched the assault. Furthermore, the enemy's (?number 9) base which we had already captured and destroyed and which the enemy was trying to recapture resulted in heavy casualties for the enemy.

The president emphasized: As I already pointed out in Esfahan, the important issue is that once we manage to combine such factors as knowledge, skill, belief and faith, [word indistinct] and discipline and achieve the already-mentioned four factors, then, God willing, it will be a very short war. Moreover, we are also trying to restore life to normal in the towns of Khuzestan as soon as possible so that these homeless people may return to their homes. What we are doing in these towns is aimed toward the objectives which I mentioned. I do hope that the end result will be accepted by God and the people.

In reply to a question concerning his views about the Sangsar front and what were his feelings the other day when visiting the site, the president said: Where I visited the enemy was very near; actually, one could see the enemy without the aid of binoculars. As I was told by the military men, in the enemy-occupied sector of Khorramshahr our forces are engaged in operations. Recapturing this sector is not difficult; maintaining it is difficult.

Having said that, preliminary plans must be implemented first in order to weaken the enemy sufficiently so that once we assault Khorramshahr, God willing, we may be able to chase the enemy up to the border area. At any rate, what I saw gave me hope.

In reply to another question by the PARS correspondent, who asked: what have you done with regard to establishing coordination among the forces? The president stated: so far as the armed forces are concerned, those who are there to fight are all in favor of establishing order and discipline, for they are putting their lives at stake. This is to achieve an end aimed at safeguarding the Islamic revolution as well as their Islamic homeland. Then there are those who are there for other purposes; they are there for their own objectives; they are there to accomplish certain things, to create a background for themselves to be used for their future opportunistic activities. You will find these types of people anywhere in the world; one cannot question their presence there. These people are incapable of discipline. I believe the situation brought about in Khorramshahr was partly due to the presence of these individuals. As I was told in Abadan, thank God, there has emerged discipline among the forces which are really engated in the fighting, with a singular command having been secured to a great extent. The same thing applies to other areas.

As for the area where I have been, there too the situation has greatly improved. The important thing is ability which will bring about true discipline. Once they get involved in movement, work and effort, once they move forward, then those who are unwilling to accept discipline will stay behind, since one cannot face bullets just like that. Considering that all of them are in the rear area, they engage in making utterances, saying that "If we were there such and such would have happened." These people then resort to discovering traitors and similar acts. These acts are useless, apart from weakening morals.

Since I am trying to create enthusiasm in people throughout the country by means of propaganda, since I am trying to enable everyone to work hard on their own, as you see, I try to achieve these things through direct talks and conversation with those who are fighting and with those who are helping them. Therefore, to a great extent, (?self-work) and self-discipline have already been created among them. I do hope that, God willing, this spirit will encompass our society even after the war so that our nation may realize that without work and discipline we cannot solve problems.

Meets Romanian, Cuban Envoys

LD301924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that Mr Pungan, minister of state and the Romanian president's special envoy, this evening met and held talks with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, who is still in Tehran due to illness. During the meeting views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest to the two countries and regional and world tensions.

At this meeting Mr Pungan handed our country's president a message from Romanian President Ceausescu. The message expresses the hope that friendship and relations between the two countries will develop as extensively as possible. According to the same report, Mr Bani-Sadr, reciprocally, expressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's interest in developing good relations between the two countries.

PARS reports that also this evening the Cuban foreign minister, Mr Malmierca, met and held talks with Dr Bani-Sadr in Tehran. Talks were held at this meeting on issues relating to the war and Iran's positions with regard to the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's aggression.

RAJA'I RETURNS TO TEHRAN FROM HAMADAN INSPECTION

LD281807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of Iran, while continuing his tour of Hamadan today inspected the Hamadan Revolution Guards Corps headquarters after attending the Friday prayers. During his inspection visit, Mr Raja'i spoke on the necessity of maintaining unity under current war conditions.

According to the PARS report, the prime minister inspected military installations at the [word indistinct] before his earlier visit to the revolution guards headquarters. Also according to the public relations office of Hamadan's Governorate General office, Health Minister Dr Manafi, who is accompanying the prime minister on the visit to Hamadan, has left Hamadan for Malyer to inspect the city's hospitals. The deputy health director of Hamadan is accompanying Mr Manafi on this trip.

PARS reports that the prime minister left Hamadan for Tehran at 1515 today. We draw your attention to part of the prime minister's address at today's Friday prayers in Hamadan. [passage indistinct]

RAFSANJANI CONCLUDES VISIT TO ARAB COUNTRIES

Return to Tehran

LD281324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, who led a delegation on a visit to Arab countries in order to explain the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran, returned to Tehran at 1200 today.

In an exclusive radio and television interview at Mehrabad Airport, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly replied to questions put to him by our correspondent about the outcome of his visit to Libya, Algeria, Syria and Lebanon. During this interview he described the outcome of his visits to these countries as successful, adding that all the countries he had visited expressed support for the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran vis-a-vis the war against the Iraqi Ba'Thist regime.

Briefs Khomeyni

LD291224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis--who returned from his trip to Arab countries yesterday--accompanied by Mohsen Raja'i, a member of the command Council of the guards corps, and Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi, a Majlis deputy and member of the delegation sent to Arab countries, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He briefed the imam on the outcome of his trip.

Briefs Majlis

GF301740 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The Majlis held an open session at 0810 today under Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. During the session Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani presented a report on his visits to Algeria, Libya, Syria and Lebanon.

The Majlis speaker described his visit to these countries as successful and also explained to the Majlis members the Islamic revolution's influence and the activities of the parliaments in the fraternal Arab countries. The Majlis speaker said that these friendly countries admire our revolution because this revolution, which did not depend on any parties or organizations, gained victory and achieved a decisive leadership. In a short period of time it was able to form a parliement.

As regards the influence of the Islamic revolution, the Majlis speaker said that the peoples and officials of the countries he visited have analyzed and evaluated our Islamic revolution. He added that these evaluations were, fortunately, good. This revolution which our people made under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni is considered a miracle in the eyes of the peoples and officials of these countries. The other influence our revolution has had on the peoples of the region is that it created hope in them.

The Majlis speaker added that the peoples of the region are impressed by our revolution, which they consider to be a movement for the liberation and rescue of mankind. They also denounce aggression against our revolution wherever it comes from. They consider the current war to be an imperialist war against Iran, and fourtunately they hold the Iraqi Ba'thist regime responsible for it.

The Majlis speaker noted: When I mentioned Saddam's name in the Syrian Parliament, he was cursed from all corners. The Syrian parliament members said that although the Iranian revolution erupted in Iran by the will and action of the Iranian people, it is in fact a gift from God to all Muslims.

As regards the war imposed upon the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that the countries which he visited consider the war to be a U.S. war and aggression by Saddam's regime. Most of the countries stress the necessity of continuing the war until Saddam falls. Some of them believe that Saddam's fall is inevitable, even if the Iraqi Army withdraws and a cease-fire is declared.

The Majlis speaker added that these countries were appreciative of the steadfastness and resistance of the Iranian people and for the stand of the Iranian Government. However, they were also worried that the evil propaganda might result in negative effects. The Majlis speaker added that these countries are following the war's news anxiously. He also said: We saw with our own eyes that no one else could have gained the love and admiration of the friendly countries' peoples as the imam did. They kissed the imam's pictures and requested more of the Islamic nation's leader's pictures.

The **Majlis** speaker concluded by saying: Naturally, our responsibility is great because there are still some who think that nothing was achieved in Iran and that everything remained stagnant following the departure of the buried shah. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani stressed the need for reinforcing Iran's foreign relations, especially with the Arab world.

A number of Majlis deputies then spoke. One of them said that the conference of reactionary Arab leaders and the war imposed on Iran by the agent Ba'thist Iraqi regime have been discussed.

He added that the United States planned these events in order to stab the Palestinian revolution from the front [as heard] and also to strike at the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Another Majlis deputy said that by the virtue of our faith and our Islamic view we do not fear attacks by imperialism and its agents.

Press Conference

LD291841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Press conference given by Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani in Tehran on morning of 29 November--recorded, questions put by Iranian interpreter]

[Excerpt] [Question] There is a question in connection with the hostages. ETTELA'AT asks: During your visit to Beirut you told an AP correspondent that Iran is trying through the Algerian intermediaries to make arrangements so that America may agree to Iran's terms for the release of the hostages. How do you see these developments?

[Answer] This is a lie [words indistinct]. So far as the Majlis is concerned, it has already expressed its views with regard to the hostages. As for the government, it must implement the Majlis' decrees. Therefore, there is nothing else we can do about the hostages. It is up to America now. We have relieved America of this propaganda weapon. It is America now which will have to respond. If it wants to see the hostages freed, then it must (?accept) our (?terms). [words indistinct] The longer we wait, the more America will continue to implement its designs. We are not at all trying to force America to (?speed up this matter). Obviously, we would like America to return to us our $47 billion [word indistinct] and then have the hostages freed, however, should it refuse to do so, then [word indistinct].

[Question] REUTER asks: The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have claimed that the government has taken custody of the hostages. Do you know anything about this?

[Answer] I have not been involved in this matter and since I returned from Beirut I have not had time to inform myself on this matter.

[Question] A correspondent from the Japanese news agency [name indistinct] asks: Do you have any information about where the hostages are being held?

[Answer] No, nor did I know it at any time before.

[Question] There is a question from a GDR correspondent: Do you think that your recent visits abroad will have any direct influence on the war between Iran and Iraq?

[Answer] Yes. We had previously stated that we shall continue the war until Saddam is toppled. When we went abroad, we realized that we had chosen a good objective, for they too confirmed [words indistinct] about Saddam.

[Question] The same agency asks whether your trip abroad will help to end this imposed war and how you see the future of this war.

[Answer] I must say that the war will end with our victory; indeed, this visit of mine was (?useful) [words indistinct] [passage indistinct].

[Question] A Japanese news agency [word indistinct] raises this question: If there are different views with regard to the latest U.S. response, then which source will decide whether such a response complies with the terms set by the Majlis?

[Answer] A committee, a commission (?will raise) it. Of course, it has already finished its task [word indistinct]. There were certain individuals representing our government as well as those representing the Algerian Government who attended to the question. They prepared a report. I read this report today. It contained points in response to the U.S. reply; they asked America to clarify these ambiguous points. [Words indistinct].

AFP on Press Conference

NC291849 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 29 Nov (AFP)--Iranian parliament president Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani today warned countries not to provide arms for Iraq. He accused North Yemen as one of the arms suppliers.

Such countries will suffer the consequences of their policies, according to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who returned yesterday from a tour which covered Libya, Syria, Algeria and Lebanon. The Majlis president said at a press conference today that he was "very satisfied" by the results of his tour.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani took the opportunity of the press conference to explain Iran's side of an incident that occurred two weeks ago. Iranian planes, he said, "attacked in Iraqi territory a convoy of Kuwaiti trucks that were transporting goods to Iraq. A missile struck in Kuwaiti territory in the region of Al Abdali, near the Iraqi frontier." The Hojjat ol-Eslam, who had referred to the incident in Beirut Friday as "an error," said that Iran had asserted in response to a Kuwaiti message that it "had no intention of attacking Kuwait. We have ordered our pilots to be more precise so that their missiles fall only in Iraqi territory." He said that the incident was not intended as a warning to Kuwait, which he added was the "version of Western news agencies." He also insisted that Iran's policy in respect to the Gulf countries was one of "non-interference" and "respect for their legitimacy and their rights."

While the Soviet Union did not appear "disposed to aid Iraq," he added, "France, taking its cue from the United States, is giving arms to Iraq." The Hojjat ol-Eslam said that Iran has no "military arrangement" with any of the four countries he visited or his tour. As to possible future military aid offers by those countries, he said that "in the present situation we can continue the war alone, but if it develops in a different fashion, they should be ready to make such offers."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani refused to confirm or deny reports that the 52 American diplomats seized as hostages on November 4 1979, had been transferred by Islamic militants to the control of the Iranian Government. A member of Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's office has said that he had not been informed of such a transfer. "America should satisfy our just demands," Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said today. "If the United States is holding up a response to our conditions for the hostages' release, it is because of its imperialistic policies. Perhaps it is working on a plan or a plot," he added. "We are not trying to make the United States accept more rapidly. We want it to be reasonable and accord us our just rights. If not, the conflict will continue."

MONTAZERI SERMON ATTACKS ARAB SUMMIT MEETING

LD281440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The politico-ideological ceremony of Friday prayers was held in Qom, as on all other Fridays, led by the esteemed faqih, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, before thousands of the vigilant and faithful people of Qom, at the Hakim Nezami School. Before the Friday sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali gave a speech and then His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri delivered the Friday prayer sermon. His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, in part of his sermon, made the following remarks:

1. Teachers and instructors who are entrusted with the children should look after the Islamic behavior and ethics of the children and note that they should not stop with their teaching obligation.

2. The Amman conference, instead of making serious decisions on the destruction of occupying Zionism, fortified its positions in favor of America and against the Islamic Republic of Iran and other committed Arab Muslim countries. While condemning this colonialist conference, we support the stance of the countries of the Steadfastness Front which did not participate in this conference.

3. Ayatollah Montazeri, commenting on the economic side effects of war and the fact that the money supply and economic affairs of banks should be strengthened, asked the people not to withdraw their money from banks under any circumstances and to be assured that their money will not come to any harm.

4. Islamic associations outside of Iran, while continuing their extended political activities, should (?remain) a part of the Islamic revolution of the nation of Iran and prevent opportunist and non-Muslim elements from penetrating their gatherings. They should try to produce their publications in languages other than Persian, too, so that other groups of people in the world are informed of the content of our revolution and thus support and assist these young people who serve the islamic revolution with selflessness.

5. Friday and congregational prayers belong to all the people and the various strata and are not exclusively connected to a specific group or association. All persons and groups, even those who might have deviationist ideas, can take part in this great Islamic ceremony without trying to take advantage of this gathering.

KHALKHALI SCORES CRITICISM ON PRISON CONDITIONS

NC301642 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 30 Nov 80

[By Jacques Merel]

[Text] Tehran, 30 Nov (AFP)--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali has threatened to resign as head of Iran's antidrug fight in the midst of an intense controversy over the country's jails and treatment of prisoners, according to press reports published here today.

The ayatollah, whose headquarters are in Tehran's Qasr Prison, dismissed recent news reports alleging that several prisoners in the jail's drug section had been beaten and tortured.

"A climate of terror reigns in the cells," a reporter for the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION wrote after visiting the jail last week. The paper is close to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The ayatollah, in a statement carried by the local press today, said: "If we are continued to be disturbed, I will resign."

"The cage will be opened and the monster will leave prison," the ayatollah continued. "You will see what the situation will be in Jamshid Street (Tehran's former drug quarter).

Once dubbed the hanging judge for the way he meted out justice in Islamic courts, the Ayatollah also defended physical punishment of prisoners. "Whippings exist in Islam, which has nothing to do with Western democracy and liberalism, and that is not called torture," Ayatollah Khalkhali said.

The prison controversy was sparked 10 days ago when President Bani-Sadr called for a commission of inquiry into Iran's prisons and the possible use of torture. "Is not torture prohibited by our Constitution?," Mr Bani-Sadr told a crowd of several hundred thousand.

Since those declarations, there has been an increasing number of statements about Iranian prisons--both for and against. Prisoners in Tehran's Evin jail, according to its warden, signed a petition saying: "We would have hoped that Iranian officials would thank prison directors because we have always been treated according to Islamic and humane principles." Meanwhile, the Prison Management Council supported the Ayatollah's stand. "Drug addicts not not wish to quit their habits easily, therefore violence must be used," the council said.

The ISLAMIC REVOLUTION newspaper also complained about the prolonged detention of people who have not been charged. "That has nothing to do with the revolution," Shah Alizadeh, an official of Qasr prison, said today. The situation has been the same for 15 years, he said. Mr Alizadeh also estimated that there is an acute shortage of judicial officials, estimating that up to 50 percent more staff was needed.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and leader of the Islamic Republic Party, said that the country's judicial system "needs time to arrive at a degree of qualitative and quantitative development as the army needs time for its reconstruction."

COMMANDER AFZALI INTERVIEWED ON NAVAL BATTLES

JN302018 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 30 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Iranian Naval Forces Are in Full Control of the Strait of Hormuz and the Vital Regions in the Persian Gulf," an evening paper published the statements made by the commander of the Iranian Naval Forces in a television interview yesterday on the naval battles waged between our naval forces and the Iraqi naval forces in the last few days, battles which led to the destruction of 10 Iraqi naval vessels.

At the outset of his statement, Dr Afzali, commander of the Iranian Navy, said: The war imposed on us by the agent Iraqi regime is a war between world oppressors and superpowers on the one hand, and the front of the opporessed headed by us on the other. He added: Our heroic people have, through their great cohesion, taken part in this war and have carried out the missionary role entrusted to them for the sake of freedom, independence and nonsubservience not only for themselves, but also for the region's peoples.

In reply to a question on the destruction of Iraq's Al-Bakr and (Umayyah) harbors, he said no details can be disclosed on the operations which led to the destruction of Al-Bakr and (Umayyah) oil harbors due to the sensitivity of these details. He only said that the forces which took part in these two naval operations were units of the air force and the special forces of the Iranian Navy.

Regarding the role of our naval forces and their position with regard to the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, the Iranian Navy commander said: Since the beginning of the war, we have maintained control over the Strait of Hormuz and the vital regions belonging to us in the Persian Gulf. Through our domination in these regions, we preserve our interests and wealth. We will not allow anyone to frequent or sail in these regions. Wherever we saw them we sent them to the bottom of the sea. In general, we closed access to these waters by enemy vessels.

Regarding the most recent attack by the Iranian naval forces against the Iraqi gunboats Dr. Afzali said: We have so far sunk a large part of the Iraqi naval force in the Persian Gulf. What is left of the Iraqi naval force is that limited number which managed to remain safe at the entrace of the Strait of Jisr 'Abd Allah, on which Umm Qasr port is situated. Whenever Iraqi gunboats tried to go to sea to clash with our forces, some of them were sunk and the rest sailed away.

The navy commander added: One of the successful operations took place at 1000 the day before yesterday and ended yesterday morning. We sank and downed a number of Iraqi naval vessels and planes. Some enemy personnel were either killed or taken captive. We will give the details of these operations in the coming few days.

KEYHAN CITES MOKRI REBUTTAL OF REPORT ON DISMISSAL

LD011145 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 23 Nov 80 p 1

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Statement by Iranian Ambassador in Moscow"]

[Text] In contact with the KEYHAN correspondent, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dr Mohammad Mokri submitted the following explanation, together with a denial, in connection with the published news item on his removal from office:

I learned of the unfounded report of my dismissal from KEYHAN. After this news item had appeared, together with a letter from the public relations spokesman at the prime minister's office denying it, KEYHAN added that I 'had been informed' of my dismissal, which was not the case; it was only after the unfounded report had appeared that I first heard of it. At any rate, as the public relations spokesman at the prime minister's office state, there is not a shred of truth in the report. I do not know why the authorities at the Foreign Affairs Ministry came to make this announcement, which, as subsequently transpired, was false.

MAJLIS LEAVE CANCELED, DEPUTIES TO REPORT

LD291740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the following statement has been issued by the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly:

In the name of God. The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly hereby informs the Majlis deputies that all leave has been canceled and that it is necessary for the honorable deputies to attend the Majlis as soon as possible.

MEHRABAD AIRPORT REOPENED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

LD301848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, national Iranian airlines have announced that those who have obtained exit permits from the office of the prime minister to leave the country by overland routes may fly abroad from Mehrabad Airport by national Iranian airliners.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION'S WEST EUROPE TOUR

Meeting With French Foreign Minister

LD281934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The delegation headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami, which is touring a number of European countries to explain the stands of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met today in Paris with the French foreign minister for more than 2 hours.

Warning to France

NC281420 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 28 Nov (AFP)--Arms shipments from France to Iraq "could lead to a deterioration of relations between Paris and Tehran," an Iranian delegation member warned today after meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

At a press conference, Mehdi Navvab said that Mr Francois-Poncet has stressed "the need for France to respect its accords with Iraq," but had given no details about the delivery of 60 French Mirage F-1 fighters ordered by Baghdad.

Expressing regret that France, "which has a long history of friendly and cultural relations with Iran," was sending arms to Iraq, Mr Navvab nonetheless ruled out a total break in relations between Tehran and Paris.

Mr Navvab, Iran's charge d'affaires in Bonn, is accompanied in his tour of Western European capitals by Iranian parliament speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee spokesman Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami. [as received]

He said the delegation had "no specific request" to make, but simply wished to explain Iran's viewpoint on the Gulf war and express Tehran's concern over "the attitude of European countries" toward the conflict.

The delegation, which has already stopped in Bonn, left Paris today for London where it was to meet Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Remarks on Hostages

JN290537 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2400 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] UPI reports that the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran which had visited France earlier, arrived in London yesterday.

Reports mention that the Iranian delegation, which includes Brother Mehdi Navvab, spokesman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Iranian Majlis and under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, met with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington yesterday evening.

The Iranian delegation, which is touring European countries, had held contacts with senior French officials in the French capital.

A member of the Iranian delegation said: Despite Iran's objection to the sale of Mirage planes by France to Iraq, France intends to go through with this deal.

At a press conference held in Paris, the members of the Iranian delegation warned that if France does not suspend supplying Iraq with weapons, this will have a negative effect on relations between Tehran and Paris.

The Iranian delegation stressed that Iran will not show leniency on the declared conditions for the release of the hostages. The delegation members added: If the United States officially accepts the Iranian conditions, then the hostages will be quickly sent to their country. The United States has resorted to many means to prevent the settlement of this issue.

At their press conference in Paris, the delegation members said: Our conditions are reasonable. If the United States adopts positive measures, then the hostages will be released.

In reply to a question as to whether Iran will obtain weapons from the Soviet Union, Mehdi Navvab, spokesman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Iranian Majlis, said: We have not shaken off one custodian to fall into the hands of another.

Navvab added that the French foreign minister had insisted on continuing to provide Iraq with weapons despite Iran's objection. France had signed an agreement with Iraq for the provision of 60 Mirage planes to Iraq. French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, however, has not determined the date of delivery of these planes to Iraq. Iraq is expected to receive five of these planes this month.

Referring to the repercussions that may result from France's decision to provide Iraq with weapons, Mehdi Navvab said: The Iranian people cannot remain silent on the daily killing of their sons by the Iraqi fighter planes.

Meeting With Carrington in London

JN300838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has received Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami, head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The two sides discussed Iran's position on the war imposed by Iraq on the Islamic Republic.

The British foreign secretary proposed that negotiations be held with the Iraqi regime. The Iranian delegation replied that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not violate the border agreements between the two countries and that Iran rejects such negotiations as long as the aggressive Iraqi forces remain on Iranian territory.

The Iranian delegation said: By violating the border agreements, the Iraqi regime sought to weaken the Islamic revolution in Iran and to assume the role of the gendarme of the area and the ally of world imperialism. Iran will continue to defned its territory and sovereignty as long as the Iraqi aggression continues against Iranian territory.

The talks between the two sides also dealt with the issue of the U.S. and the four British hostages who are being held in Iran.

The Iranian delegation refused to consider the four imprisoned British citizens as hostages. The Iranian delegation said: They were incarcerated because of their links with a conspiracy and criminal acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As for the issue of the U.S. hostages, the Islamic Consultative Assembly had set the conditions for their release and it is up to the U.S. Government to take the next step.

The Iranian delegation expressed surprise and concern over the silence observed by Western information media on the barbaric crimes the Iraqi regime has been committing against Iran and their extreme interest in the issue of the U.S. hostages. The Iranian delegation said that this position will harm relations between the European and Iranian peoples.

Navvab, a delegation member, said: Giving importance to the fate of the U.S. hostages, who are being well treated as has been proved during the past year, and remaining silent about the crimes against unarmed Iranians and their being shelled with bombs and missiles, reveals the ill intentions of the West and proves that the issue of human rights raised by these countries is just a means to continue their domination of the oppressed and weak countries.

Navvab added: Iran has not asked the European countries' help in confronting the Iraqi aggression. Iran, however, believes that condemnation of the aggression is a moral and hunanitarian duty.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami spoke about Iran's relations with Third World countries. He said: The Islamic Republic of Iran establishes relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the principles of the Islamic revolution, rejects all forms of hegemony and resists any attempt to harm Iran's independence and the Iranian people's right to self-determination. He added: Despite our superiority on the war fronts and the fact that we possess the initiative, we have avoided harming unarmed Iraqi civilians.

Khatami concluded: The Iranian people are determined to continue the war until victory is achieved.

DELEGATION MEETS ISLAMIC AMBASSADORS IN DELHI

GF291714 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Emani-Kashani met with the ambassadors of Islamic countries at the Iranian Embassy in New Delhi last night. He was accompanied by the delegation which he headed to India.

During the meeting the head of the Iranian delegation said the Koran and the venerable prophet described God's path as the right path. Therefore, any tilt toward left or right is the devil's path. The Islamic revolution will not lean either way. He added: I wonder why the Islamic countries believe that there is a need to follow either side at a time when the Islamic countries will not be harmed if they stand on their feet without leaning toward left or right. The peoples can steer their countries.

On exportation of the revolution, he said: Exporting the revolution doesn't mean invading other countries; it means acquainting the world with the Islamic ideology which clearly manifests the Koran. "There should be no compulsion in religion. Surely, right has become distinct from wrong."

On the Iraqi aggression, he said: After the victory of the Iranian revolution, a hostile base was established in Iraq. The United States imagined that it could recover Iran, like a mouthful that dropped from its mouth, with Iraq's help. It forgot that the people are steadfast in the Islamic ideology and the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. God has foiled all their plots. Iraq has declared that its attack is against the Persians. In reality it is against Islam and the prophet, may peace be upon him and his family.

One of the ambassadors asked Kashani why Iran didn't accept mediation. He replied: We won't negotiate until the last enemy soldier has left our territory because the Muslims haven't forgotten the bitter lesson of 1967. The regime occupying Jerusalem hasn't left the Muslims' land 13 years later.

At the end of the meeting, the ambassador of fraternal Syria thanked Emani-Kashani for these explanations and expressed hope for similar exchanges of views. Emani-Kashani then met with a group of students from the Islamic society in New Delhi and answered their questions.

The delegation left for Dacca this morning.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PLO SOLIDARITY DAY

JN010930 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Iranian Foreign Ministry statement on the occasion of the world day of solidarity with the Palestinian people]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran seizes the occasion of the world day of solidarity with the Palestinian people to declare its solidarity with this heroic fraternal people [words indistinct].

We firmly believe that the struggle to achieve Palestinian objectives is a struggle to extricate the rights of the oppressed from the oppressor [words indistinct]. The puppet rulers who follow the imperialist-Zionist line with the support of some of the countries in the region are trying through plots similar to the Camp David conspiracy to fragment and divide the Islamic nation and to weaken its resistance against the advocates of disbelief and the protectors of imperialism in the region [words indistinct].

Imam Khomeyni's instruction considering the last Friday of the blessed month of Ramadan as Jerusalem day and the impact of this instruction on the Islamic world confirm the unity of the Islamic nation in the confrontation against usurper Zionism. This also confirms the fact that the Palestine question is not purely an Arab issue, but an Islamic issue. Therefore, the solution of this issue calls for concerting the efforts of all those committed to Islamic principles [words indistinct].

Imam Khomeyni's firm stand on the Palestine question and the Muslim Iranian people's stand in support of the Palestinian people reflect the clear and important stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Even before the triumph of the Islamic revolution, the Palestine question was a central issue for the Muslim Iranian people. After the triumph of their Islamic revolution, this people showed that [words indistinct].

One of the tricks is instigating Saddam to attack the Islamic Republic of Iran. It has not become clear to the world and the Palestinian people that by attacking our country, Saddam at-Tikriti is rendering service to U.S. imperialism and the ill-omened Zionist entity and is diverting the attention of the world public from the Palestinian people's heroic struggle to regain their legtimate rights.

Furthermore, the reactionary states in the region, by virtue of their links with world imperialism, are not thinking at all about finding a solution to the Palestine question. The honorable stand adopted by those who boycotted the Amman summit and exposed the mean plans of Saddam at-Tikrit and shah Husayn, indicated once again the serious plots which imperialism and Zionism are hatching against the Palestinian people. At any rate, these plots [words indistinct] the Palestinian people and all oppressed struggler peoples in the world.

TEHRAN PLO OFFICE STATEMENT ON MARTYR'S DEATH

GF291450 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Statement issued by PLO office in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The PLO office in Tehran expresses its condolences and blessings on the martyrdom of the struggle 'Ali Qorbani, who was martyred in Gilan-e Gharb. We stand in respect for and awe of all the martyrs. We greet the soul of the martyr whom we long knew to be a struggler and fighter in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution. He spent 4 years of his life in the trenches against the Zionist enemy, during which he fought with belief and steadfastness.

[Signed] The PLO Office in Tehran

FOREIGN MUSLIMS, OVERSEAS IRANIANS SUPPORT TEHRAN

Dubai Pakistanis' Donations

GF281308 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A radio and television representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports from Dubai that our Pakistani brothers living in Dubai and Ash-Shariqah approached the aid committee for war-stricken Iranians last night and donated 10,000 UAE dirhams.

Indian Muslim Support

GF301535 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Voice and Vision headquarters, citing Indian sources, reports that Iraqi aggression against Iran has created great hatred among Indians against Saddam and the Ba'th Party. More and more people are approaching the Iranian Consulate in Hyderabad to express their desire to go to Iran to fight Iraq. Our correspondent reports that Islam-loving Indians have collected 44,854 rupees and medicine worth 8,000 rupees.

Contributions From Iranians in India

GF281731 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that Iranians living in the Indian cities of Poona and Bombay have contributed 20,000 rupees and 160,000 rupees, respectively, to assist war-stricken people in western and southern Iran. Residents of Alipur, a suburb of the Indian city of Bangalore, have also sent medicine to Iranians.

ANTIFUNDAMENTALIST DEMONSTRATION HELD IN MASHHAD

NC300858 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Nov (AFP)--A demonstration against religious fundamentalists and in support of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was staged yesterday at Mashhad, 1,000 kms (625 miles) east of here, the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported today.

The newspaper, which favors the fundamentalist cause, said that about 400 demonstrators marched through the city's streets following a speech by Ahmad Salamatian, a parliamentary deputy who is close to the president. According to the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the crowd shouted slogans hostile to the governor of the province and the "monopolistic" party.

The demonstrators criticized Islamic Republican Party President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, Tehran Friday prayer leader Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Iranian parliament President Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. The newspaper said that the marchers encountered a counter-demonstration of about 500 people who supported the "party of God" by shouting the slogan: "Those who are against the clergy are against Islam."

Qom Counterdemonstration

LD011352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] According to a central News Bureau correspondent in Qom, the town was at a standstill today as an expression of protest against the recetn events in Mashhad and the new plots being hatched against the imam's policy. The heroic people of Qom took part in a glorious march. The same report adds that the marchers carried portraits of Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Montazeri and Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and certain other senior clergymen. The marchers chanted slogans against divisive elements and gathered at the shrine of her eminence Ma'sumeh.

Addressing the marchers, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Abdu) gave a lengthy speech on the devious actions of internal elements, members of SAVAK and those purged from government departments who are hatching plots against the imam's policy and the clergy. He said: Those who in the past have worn clerical garb and have worked in mosques and other centers, and who were left out because of their inefficiency, are regrettably fomenting these moves. According to the same report, at the conclusion of the speech a resolution by the marchers was read and the people, chanting "God is great," approved its various points. The resolution states:

1. We, the people of Qom, declare our total obedience to the great leader of the revolution and the imam of the nation and consider following the rightful deputy of the imam of the era to be our divine and Islamic duty. We will perform this duty to the death.

2. We consider any action, in any form, by anybody who intends to spread poison against the noble and fighting clergy, to be a calculated plot against Islam. We consider the weakening of the clergy to be a plot hatched against the Islamic revolution of Iran in preparation for the reestablishment of foreign domination.

3. We shall decisively resist any person, in any position, who intends to divert the path of our revolution--which is also that of our imams--from that of the leader. We shall resist attempts to direct us toward corruption and eventual dependence.

4. All the revolutionary organizations, especially the revolution courts and guards corps, enjoy our total support. We condemn counterrevolutionary actions such as the weakening of the revolutionary organizations for particular purposes [as heard] by the enemies of the nation and the country.

5. We shall not permit the Constitution--which was obtained at the cost of the blood of our martyrs--and the Islamic Consultative Assembly--which is the essence of our revolution--to be exploited by selfish and bigoted individuals; we consider the weakening of these Islamic institutions to be contrary to the interests of Islam and the country.

6. We condemn the conspiracy by those who, by creating divisions in the united ranks of the nation despite the imam's strict guidance, divert attention from the war front to internal differences and ultimately, intentionally or unintentionally, act in the interests of America and its infidel lackey Saddam. We declare that our Muslim nation shall preserve its unity with the utmost decisiveness.

7. The newspapers which publish propaganda against the Islamic revolution alongside imperialist and Zionist news agencies, and which indulge in any form of treason against this revolution, are condemned by our Muslim nation.

8. We ask our great imam not to permit the achievements of this revolution, which are a hope for the oppressed of the world, to become the playthings of a bunch of individuals intoxicated by the West, or the blood of the martyrs--whose slogan was "God is great," "Khomeyni the leader"--to be trampled upon by those who do not adhere to Islamic ideologies and who are not committed to the vice-regency of the supreme jurisconsult. We ask our great imam not to permit the 'Ali's Islam to be converted to Mo'awiyah's Islam [Mo'awiyah was the caliph who opposed 'Ali over the succession to the prophet].

9. We know very well that the wave of our Islamic revolution and its propagation in the region has caused a great deal of anger and madness [as heard] for the world-devouring U.S. imperialism, which would resort to any plot to halt and defeat this revolution, but America cannot understand that, as the imam has said, this revolution is Islamic and that this nation shall support and safeguard its Islamic aims to the death.

10. Finally, we condemn the futile attempts by a few conscious and unconscious individuals that are sometimes perpetrated in Qom, Tehran, and sometimes in Mashhad to corrupt the minds and weaken the forces faithful to the revolution. We invite the Muslim nation of Iran to preserve unity and solidarity and to totally obey the guidance of the leader and to preserve the Islamic ideology.

Merchants Support Clergy

LD011408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Bazaars in Qom, Mashhad, Tehran and a number of other cities were all closed today as an expression of protest against plots hatched against the committed clergy.

According to a Central News Bureau report the Tehran Guilds Affairs Committee has issued a statement supporting this action by bazaar tradesmen and has announced that if the plotters continue their deveious designs against the committed clergy all bazaars in Iran will resort to an extensive closure in order to defend the sanctity of the clergy and the vice-regency of the supreme jurisconsult.

AFP: CAR BOMB EXPLODES NEAR FOREIGN MINISTRY

NC301803 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Nov (AFP)--A booby-trapped car exploded near the Foreign Ministry here tonight causing minor damage but no casualties, a source at the ministry said. No one claimed responsibility for the blast.

AFP: BOMB EXPLODES AT QOM THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

NC300750 Paris AFP in English 0644 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Nov (AFP)--Two people were seriously wounded yesterday when a bomb exploded at the Elmieh-Hojatieh Theological College in Iran's holy city of Qom, the newspaper MIZAN said today. Part of the building was also destroyed, it added. The college is the city's second most important theological center.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY LINKS U.S. WITH JORDAN, IRAQ

JN302131 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Station commentary: "Together Let Us Confront the U.S. Sedition Fomented by Saddam"]

[Excerpts] Reagan's Al-Qadisiyah has come to fruition: U.S. forces carrying the Jordanian flag are massing on the Syrian border and coward Saddam dealt his vile blow to our Islamic revolution more than 2 months ago.

What do the Americans intend to accomplish by these two facts and how do they want to deal with them? Undoubtedly, the international balance of forces in the region was upset in the wake of the Islamic revolution's victory and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This transformation was at the expense of the U.S. sedition and led to Carter's fall after his nose was rubbed in the mud when his spies were detained in Tehran and when his military operation failed in Tabas. This transformation incensed the Americans, who wanted to avenge their defeats. They unleashed Saddam, their agent in the region, against revolutionary Iran in an attempt to fragment the entity of this young revolution; however, 2 months after their obedient agent began his aggression, the Americans realized that he was unable to accomplish their objectives. On the contrary, the position of the shah's new successor became endangered and his days numbered. He was unable to do anything except increase his speeches and press conferences before becoming something of the past.

What was to be done? The CIA acted and began to examine its files on spies. It found the midget Husayn, whose father and grandfather sold his honor even before he was born. It is as is the fate of this family is to be the heir of agentry and political prostitution.

After clearing his reputation through the recent summit conference, and after he was injected with some doses of nationalism and revolutionarism, the Americans ordered their old spy Husayn to mobilize his forces along the Syrian border in order to preoccupy Syria, which rejects the Camp David accords, with peripheral problems that are not related to the essence of the tasks of a confrontation state. The fires will thus be kindled in the area of greater Syria, which can deal the most punishing blows to the Zionist entity, and the Americans, through their agent Saddam's regime, will succeed in preoccupying the Palestinian revolution's strategic depth by continuing Saddam's aggression against our young Islamic revolution.

The Al-Qadisiyah of the Americans and their obedient son Saddam will thus accomplish its objectives, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Reaching a final solution, from the Israeli viewpoint, to the Palestinian people's issue and obliterating this issue from history.

2. Reinstating the butcher Husayn as the guardian of the Palestinian people and considering him their sole legitimate representative with the blessings of traitor Saddam, if the Iraqi people keep him until that ill-omened day.

3. Implementing the U.S.-Zionist plan to divide Lebanon and establish a Maronite state that will gradually impose its control over all of Lebanon, extending to Sa'd Haddad's statelet. In this manner, the Palestinian revolution will be physically liquidated after liquidating it politically.

4. Considering the oil in the Persian Gulf area as a world wealth that is subject to the dictates of waterways and exhausting this wealth to the last drop, while the peoples in the area will have no option either on the quantity to be produced or the price.

Yes, O Arabs; Yes, O Muslims, this is what Saddam, the disgrace of the Arabs, wants to accomplish by his unjust aggression against us. It is a sedition that aims at humiliating you all and taking you to more centuries of infidel colonialism. The bloodsuckers felt that the earth was shaking under their feet and that the vigilance of the Muslim and oppressed people would topple them so they fomented sedition using a servile person who harbors rancor against everything that is Arab and Muslim.

IRAQI AYATOLLAH ENCOURAGES ARMY DESERTIONS TO IRAN

LD301140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Bakr al-Hakim [Iraqi ayatollah closely associated with Ayatollah Khomeyni] has met and conferred with a number of Iraqi soldiers and officers who have taken refuge with the Iranian Army. Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Bakr al-Hakim, in answering a question by our reporter on the development of the Islamic revolution of Iraq and the effect of Iraqi military personnel who have fled the country on the morale of the armed forces, said: In fact, the Islamic revolution of Iraq is going through its last stages, since the two basic elements prepared at this stage which play important roles in toppling the satanic regime in Iraq are the war which was imposed on the nation of Iran by the infidel Saddam and the second element is that the war created a suitable atmosphere for the movement of the Muslim nation of Iraq to topple the Satan and establish a government of justice in Iraq.

Regarding the military personnel who have fled, in fact the nation of Iraq to whom the army belongs, is opposed to this war and is trying to save itself from this war in any way possible. One of these ways is to be transferred to the side of Islam in this war, the side of truth. The main interests of the Muslim nations of the region and the victory of some of our faithful brothers in going to the side of the Muslims, has encouraged others to follow the same path and to save themselves from this war and finalize it in a way that would secure the interests of the Muslim nations on both sides, especially if suitable conditions are created facilitating this transfer to the side of Islam. (?Although) going to the side of Islam entails many dangers, it is up to our brothers to try and struggle on the side of the truth.

IRAQIS SEEK ASYLUM WITH RED CRESCENT IN IRAN

LD301842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Quoting a Red Crescent source in Sanandaj, PARS reports that yesterday five Iraqis have been temporarily housed with the Sanandaj Red Crescent, but they are to be transferred shortly to a more suitable site.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 320-322

LD281812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Communique 320 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God: The bravery of Islam's combatants in confronting the forces of blasphemy has resulted in the repeated and disgraceful defeat of the Iraqi invaders.

The heroes of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their operations yesterday and today and in face-to-face battle with the Ba'thist infidels in the waters of the Persian Gulf, relying on eternal God Almighty's spirit, transfigured God's power and will into the victory of right over evil and taught Saddam's coastal pirates a bitter lesson.

1. Last night during the repeated attacks by the combatants of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Al-Bakr and [word indistinct] platforms, about 10 of the infidels were killed and the other 10 were taken prisoner by the valiants of the Persian Gulf. During this engagement a modern Iraqi gunboat that was supposed to be guarding the Iraqi mercenaries was destroyed.

2. In the joint air and naval operations today, Friday, which lasted into the afternoon, in total six enemy gunboats, four modern missile-launchers, [word indistinct] and two torpedo boats were destroyed and sent to the bottom of the sea.

Also a number of missiles launched by the enemy's gunboats were aimed into the air and destroyed. During the same operations the Al-Bakr platform in Al-Faw region was mopped up and the mercenaries stationed there were taken prisoners by the forces of Islam.

During these joint operations three Iraqi MiG's were downed by the navy's warships and the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, praising every able and combatant personnel of the Air Force and the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran who carried out and completed these operations in coordination with 100 percent success, congratulates the combatant and Muslim nation of Iran on the triumph of the forces of Islam.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

321: 27, 28 Nov Operations

LD282145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Communique 321 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God: The brave and Muslim combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their operations yesterday and today achieved the following against the invading mercenary enemy:

1. Personnel of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Ahvaz and Dezful fronts today inflicted the following losses and casualties on the enemy: 1 tank and 5 cannons destroyed; 6 emplacements and a huge assembly tent with the personnel stationed there destroyed; 4 big trucks carrying the enemy's logistical equipment and 2 [word indistince] vehicles destroyed, and 48 personnel of the mercenary infidel Saddam killed.

2. On 28 November artillery fire on the enemy's positions in (Mared) resulted in nine personnel of Saddam's regime being killed. Also one fuel truck, three other trucks, and two enemy mortar positions were destroyed in Abadan region.

3. The heroes of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their operations on 27 November destroyed a number of enemy trenches and emplacements in Kan-e Zar, set fire to a military vehicle and an antiaircraft gun and killed 14 deceived personnel of the invading enemy.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

322: Iraqi Oil Terminal Taken

LD291737 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Communique 322 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim and courageous Iranian compatriots:

1. The brave Islamic Iranian Navy combatants in their joint air and naval attacks destroyed and sank 10 Iraqi gunboats in the Persian Gulf between 27 November and 0800 today; and sent them to the bottom of the sea. Of the 10 gunboats, 4 were (Oka) missile-launchers and the other 6 were modern assault craft. Moreover, at 0930 today, another Iraqi (Oka) missile-launching gunboat was destroyed and sunk by the Islamic Iranian Navy. These operations resulted in heavy losses for the Iraqi forces. One of our own gunboats was severely damaged, with a number of our combatants being martyred. In addition, in the course of reconnaisance and rescue operations in the region, 20 enemy personnel were rescued from the sea and captured by the Islamic army. Through their self-sacrifices in these operations, the Persian Gulf heroes succeeded in capturing the largest Iraqi oil terminal, Al-Bakr, and hoisting the Islamic Iranian flag at the highest point of the terminal as a sign of the victory of good over evil.

2. At 1445 today, one aggressive Iraqi Mig was shot down at the site of the Konjam-e Cham dam and its pilot was captured by the Iranian forces. This Mig had violated Islam airspace. Moreover, at 1530 today, one of the aggressive Iraqi Mig's was shot down by the Iranian forces in Nowshahr.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN PROGRAMMING 21-29 NOV

JN301153 [Editorial report] The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Kurdish and Persian from 1230 to 1400 GMT was heard 21-29 November with slightly better reception than before on, or around, 7000 KHZ. The radio carried news covered by other sources on the Iraq-Iran war and the hostage crisis, ridiculed Iran's claims in the current conflict, criticized Iranian leaders' statements on the war, assailed the Iranian regime's Kurdish policy and condemned the revolution guard attacks on people in the Kurdish areas. The radio also reported on the peshmerga operations against the regime's forces and revolution guards. Some of the items are repeats of those given the day before.